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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S VICTORY.

An important victory, perhaps the most portant yet gained, was achieved on ursday by Gen. McClellan at Rich untain, Va., eight miles east of Beverly. mong the fruits of the success are six eces of cannon, and the whole camp uipage of the enemy. The rebel forces mbered 2,000 men under Col. Pegram, Virginian, and were strongly entrenched a hill. The attacking force consisted of e Indiana and portions of three Ohio giments, under the immediate command Col. Rosencrans. A dispatch from leveland locates the battle at Laurel Hill, hich is also a few miles east of Beverly, the turnpike leading over the Alleghanies.

The Richmond *Examiner* uttered a complaint a few days ago that Virginia was being "conquered by inches." Gen. McClellan has commenced the practice of conquering it by side hills.

MISSOURI.

The state of affairs in Missouri begins to look threatening again—threatening to the peace and prosperity of her own people. Aside from the sudden outbreak in the northwestern portion of the State, it appears that the butternut gentry are again growing bellicose along the Missouri River at Boonville, Lexington, etc. Our 19th Regiment of volunteers, Col. Turchin, received orders yesterday noon to proceed to Quincy, whither they went last night. It is supposed that their sudden movement is impelled by the unfavorable turn which affairs have taken in that quarter.

Gen. Lyon has struck a blow better than killing five thousand armed traitors, in suppressing the publication of the Missouri *State Journal*. This sheet, for the past two weeks, has filled the State with lies, to the effect that Ben McCulloch was marching with 20,000 men to reinstate Claib. Jackson, and declaring that the only thing needed to insure his success was a simultaneous rising of the secessionists in the different parts of the State. While it may seem like a harsh measure to suppress even a lying and treasonable public journal, it is a serious question whether the security and peace of a whole State, and the lives and property of its citizens, shall thus continue to be jeoparded.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Our special dispatch from Washington indicates that a battle will take place today between Gen. Patterson's column and the rebel forces under Gen. Johnston somewhere between Martinsburg and Winchester. The Southern papers have had Patterson's column routed, dispersed, cut to pieces, hemmed in, and driven across the Potomac several times since the Battle of Hainesville.

The Traitor Vallandigham.

The Ohio *State Journal* says: It is marvelous that the dirty dog should have ventured among the soldiers whose cause he is endeavoring to betray, and our only regret is that the indignation of the Ohio troops, at seeing his vile face thrust among them, did not take a more practical direction. There were one or two errors in the performance, which the friends of ideal equity must regret. The soldiers hanged Mr. Vallandigham's effigy, and pelted with onions the actual presence of that Congressman. A more nicely distributive justice would have hanged the Congressman and pelted the effigy. The error is, perhaps, to be the more regretted, because it is not probable Mr. Vallandigham will ever give the soldiers an opportunity to repair it. However, we are not disposed to censure the brave fellows. They did the best they could on the spur of the moment.

Gen. Lyon's Whereabouts.

We learn from a gentleman arrived from the southwest that Major Sturgis, in command of over a thousand troops, left Clinton, Henry county, last Sunday, and made a junction with Gen. Lyon's forces at White's Ferry, some twelve miles below, the same evening. Gen. Lyon expected to cross Osage river into St. Clair county the following day. He was marching in the direction of Osceola.—*St. Louis Rep., yesterday.*

Osceola is only two good day's marches from Mt. Vernon, where Col. Sigel was encamped at last accounts. Lyon must, therefore, have found a junction with the Colonel's forces before this time, and is probably in pursuit of *Fox Jackson* by this time.

Capt. McAllister.

A dispatch from St. Louis brings the gratifying intelligence that Capt. McAllister, of the Schuyler County Volunteers, is not dead. He was pretty badly wounded in the affair near Monroe, Mo., but will probably recover.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

From the Camp at Roaring Run—The Enemy in Sight—Prospect of a Battle.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, by Telegraph to Middle Fork Bridge, July 11.]

ROARING RUN, VA., July 10.

The column left Middle Fork yesterday morning, and felt its way cautiously to the valley. The enemy had burned the bridges. As we filed into camp we distinctly saw the enemy entrenched upon a hill about two miles and a half eastward. General McClellan sent out scouting parties during the night, who discovered the enemy had strong pickets in advance of their position. It is reported that timber has been felled across the road, under the fortifications. The enemy appears to have been reinforced since our arrival. They are working with great energy. Our advanced guard and the 3d Ohio encamped on the other side of the road yesterday. Gen. McClellan will feel the enemy this afternoon. The 9th, 4th, and 3d Ohio, five companies each from the 8th and 10th Indiana and the 19th Ohio, and Loomis and Howe's batteries, are ordered out. The reserve will consist of five companies as above, and the 13th and 14th Indiana, just arrived. Our troops have been cutting roads for operations. Armed reconnoisance is about being made.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ROARING RUN, July 10.

We are encamped, about 10,000 strong, near the foot of Rich Mountain, ten miles west of Beverly. The rebels are posted on the side of the mountain, two and a half miles distant. They can be distinctly seen from the elevated positions in our camp, throwing up entrenchments and making other preparations for a defense. Their number cannot be definitely ascertained. It is supposed they purposely expose but a small force, not more than one or two hundred men making their appearance at a time. A battle is near at hand.

A force has been ordered to advance on the enemy's position. One of our pickets has just been shot near the enemy's lines.

LATER.—A reconnoisance was made by Col. McCook's and Col. Andrew's Regiments this afternoon, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. Col. McCook's led the column.

A sharp conflict took place. The rebels opened the fire. Five or six cannon shots were fired by the enemy. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

Change of Tune in Palmettodom.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

"*We should prepare for defeat.* In the confidence of our might and courage, this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behavior of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a needful and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness. Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their Generals have abilities and resources. And, in addition to all these considerations, battles are not always decided by strategy, or even courage. A single circumstance may turn the tide of success. A circumstance, in itself insignificant, may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize."

The Cincinnati Excursionists.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, July 11, 1861.

The excursion party which left Chicago on Wednesday morning at 7½ o'clock, reached this city at about 8 o'clock the same evening, thereby performing the journey of two hundred and eighty miles, which is the shortened distance between the two cities, in a little over twelve hours. Nearly an hour of this time was consumed in unavoidable delays on the road. This, with a train of nine full ladened cars, a considerable portion of the distance over a new road, may be set down as a very handsome performance.

The weather was every way propitious—the very best that happy hearts, in pursuit of a good time, could wish. When we left Chicago a gentle shower was settling the dust, and this shower passed us just before we reached Valparaiso, and continued just ahead until we reached Cincinnati, leaving behind no dust, but a clear, bracing atmosphere.

On board our train, beside many other notables, was John Drake of the Tremont, with an army wagon load of creature comforts, embracing a bill of fare as long as the ten commandments. These he dispensed with a liberal hand to all who had neglected the injunction to be found in the programme issued by the road, "that the excursionists provide themselves with lunches before leaving Chicago, as no commissary has been appointed to act on the cars." The subscriber was one that neglected to provide, and therefore become a recipient of Drake's bounty.

When the train reached the beautiful city of Richmond—not the headquarters of rebellion, but a regular up-and-down Republican city, located in the State of Indiana, within three miles of the Ohio line—a stop was made, and all left the cars, expecting to find the Cincinnati committee of reception, as it had been announced in the Cincinnati morning papers that they would meet us at this point, but they had concluded to come no farther than Hamilton, at which place we took on board Messrs. James Torrence, M. Orum, McBurnie, Capt. Air, Sup't McLaran, Theo. Marsh, D. J. Bean, S. W. Ely and others of the committee. S. S. L'Hommedieu, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and Mr. Burnet of the H. & E. road, also came on board here.

When the train reached the Cincinnati depot, an awful supply of omnibusses, provided at the expense of the committee, were at hand to drop every excursionist at such hotel as he or she might wish. Of course the main body of the excursionists chose the Burnet for their home during their stay in the Queen City, and of course the Burnet has ample room and verge enough to accommodate all, and let me say the landlords are doing their best for their Chicago guests.

A large number of Cincinnati citizens were promptly on hand at our arrival, and every attention and courtesy was offered which heart could wish. The party being considerably wearied by their long ride, at an early hour sought the soothing and invigorating effect of some "sweet repose," in order to be better prepared for what was to follow on the programme.

Let me say that Superintendent Brandt and General Agent Moore accomplished wonders in making all happy on our trip; and to them the party, one and all, vote thanks. Long may they wave, "or any other man" that does a share towards running the Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line Railroad.

What pleasant things have transpired and are to follow to-day, I will tell you in my next.

Washington Items.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861.

REBEL SCHEMES FOR THE CAPTURE OF NORTHERN STEAMERS.

The arrest of the adventurous rebel, Col. Thomas, by the new Union police of Baltimore, has nipped in the bud a scheme for the seizure of one of the steamships leaving the port of New York, in the same way the capture of the St. Nicholas, on the Potomac river, was effected. But there are others of this gang of steamship pirates at liberty, and it is believed that other attempts will be made to execute their plan to provide war vessels for the use of the rebels. Having no means with which either to buy or build ships, their only hope of getting together a navy is to steal them.

THE CASE OF MINISTER HARVEY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have sent to the War Department for the papers and documents in Harvey's case. It appears that they intend to make a thorough investigation into the case, and if it is as strong of treason as has been stated they will call upon the President to know why he has not been recalled.

PRUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

Two Prussian officers have arrived here, and yesterday visited, by permission of Gen. Scott, all our defences across the Potomac. They are taking a careful survey of affairs, and seem deeply interested in all our immense war preparations.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

The representatives of the principal presses of the country held a meeting to-day to listen to a proposition from a gentleman authorized by General Scott to make it, with reference to the sending forward of dispatches about the advance movements of the federal army. The interview was a very pleasant one, and the correspondents were unanimous in acceding to the proposition of General Scott; but at the same time they respectfully protested that any restraint upon correspondents was wholly unnecessary, while rebel spies were tolerated in Washington, were allowed to come and go, to observe our fortifications from Alexandria to Chain Bridge, and to collect the same information that correspondents are in the daily habit of collecting, the same facilities being afforded them. The correspondents console themselves in the belief that the privilege will soon end.

FORNEY'S NOMINATION IN THE SENATE CAUCUS.

Everything was cut and dried yesterday morning for the Senate caucus to nominate Forney as Secretary. The motion was carried to go into the election, when an inquiry was made by one of the Senators whether the present Secretary was really dead. It was rumored that he was at the point of death, and one of the Senators suggested that they wait until it was ascertained really what his condition was. The inquiry was made, and it was found that he was still alive. A motion was then made to indefinitely postpone the election of a Secretary, which was carried by a vote of sixteen to fifteen. The matter is therefore disposed of for the present.

The Senate then did a good thing by electing General Clark of Vermont, who was a prominent candidate for First Comptroller of the Treasury, as Reading and Executive Clerk.

THE DEBATES OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The Republicans intend, so far as they have the power, to confide the secrets of the Government, debated in executive session, to none but such as are known to be loyalists. It is the impression that some gentlemen who are constitutionally there from States not altogether loyal to the Government, ought to be compelled to submit to an additional oath before the policy and plans of the Government are developed to them in secret session.

THE MISSION OF MAJOR TAYLOR.

The impudent demand of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, contained in the letters brought by the flag of truce, was to know by what authority the Federal Government assumed to send troops into Western Virginia, and by what right they recognized the new Government established there.

At the same time Jeff. Davis apologized for the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas, saying that he had no knowledge of the affair, and that it was done without his authority.

The prevailing opinion here is that the letter was never written or signed by either Davis or Beauregard, but was a mere ruse employed by Colonel Taylor to visit our lines and observe our fortifications. If so, Col. Taylor made a great mistake. He drank a great deal of ice water and champagne. He was exceedingly fond of the ice.

Death of Mrs. Longfellow.

BOSTON, July 10.

A sad accident occurred at the house of Professor Longfellow last night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax on some envelopes when a lighted match set fire to her clothing. She was burned so badly that there is no hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife Professor Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

LATER.—The wife of Professor Longfellow died from her burns about noon to-day. She was the daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton. Prof. L. will recover.

☞ The Princess Mary of Cambridge, whose betrothal to the Duke of Newcastle has been announced, is a very comely personage, but very stout—so stout, in fact, that she finds crinoline entirely superfluous, except around the bottom of her skirt; and it is said that it has been necessary of late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emanuel, and he was delighted at the prospect of a connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But when on his visit to England he saw the lady *il Re galantuomo*—himself no slender lad—he retired precipitately from the negotiation. "I cannot marry that woman," said he, "she's broad enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome."

THE LATEST NEWS.

A BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

M'CLELLAN ROUTS 2,000 REBELS

TAKES THEIR CAMP AND CANNON.

Fight Expected at Martinsburg.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

COL. SMITH'S TROOPS RELIEVED.

Brilliant Exploit of Gov. Wood.

REINFORCEMENT OF BIRD'S POINT.

JEFFERSON CITY IN DANGER OF ATTACK.

Illinois Boys Hurrying In.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 12—9 P. M.

Both Houses spent all day discussing the details of the military bill. There was quite a spicy debate in the House on the amendment authorizing half a million, instead of 400,000 men. McClernand, and other Democrats opposed it, because they did not want to give the President more than he asked for. Certain Kentuckians manifested slight symptoms of weakness about the "subjugation of the South." John Hickman told them frankly that the South were to be "subjected to complete submission to the Constitution and laws; and if that required their 'subjugation' it would be their own fault, not ours." Vallandigham's proposition to send seven Commissioner's to accompany the army on its march and receive any propositions looking to peace, was unceremoniously disposed of. Some Democratic members told him when the rebels laid down their arms, gave up their leaders, and then sued for peace as the reward of their obedience to the laws, they would vote peace; and not before. Frank Blair thought as there was some doubt whether Congress would increase the regular army, the President should have power to call out a very large force of volunteers. This is a very important intimation of the unpopularity of a permanent standing army. Many of the ablest Republican Senators and Representatives will fight it hard, but it seems likely to pass unless the people are heard from to the contrary. Mr. McClernand is the only prominent Democrat who favors it. Mr. Lovejoy opposes it strenuously. No doubt it would give enormous patronage, and be extravagantly expensive.

The House voted $30 bounty to the three months' volunteers enlisting for the war, with $10 additional if enlisting by companies, and $10 more (making $50) if enlisting by regiments. This is additional to the $100 already voted to all three years volunteers at the end of the war.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the extravagant appropriation in the Military bill for Chaplains, which amounts to $900,000. It passed, however.

Senator Lane of Kansas denied the right of Governor Robinson to appoint his successor. He had not resigned, and perhaps would not. He had received authority to raise a Kansas brigade, but when his Colonels had raised it, not before, would he consider the question. So Mr. Stanton is left out in the cold, awaiting Gen. Lane's pleasure.

The Senate Military Committee is engaged closely canvassing the merits of the Regular Army appointments. They will put a stopper on some of them. The incompetency of many of the officers named is too glaring. Pour in the petitions to the Senate. They will be heeded.

FROM CAIRO.

Bird's Point Reinforced—Arrest of Traitors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 12—9 P. M.

Col. Dougherty's regiment, the 22d Illinois, arrived to-day on the City of Alton. They have gone into camp at Bird's Point. Col. Shuttner's regiment, the 4th Missouri, left at 2 o'clock on the Louisiana, for St. Louis.

Oliver Russell, of St. Louis, and two other persons were arrested at the St. Charles last night. Letters were found upon them implicating a hardware house of St. Louis in the treasonable operation of furnishing arms to the Tennessee rebels. Other letters were found, showing up the designs of an early attack on Bird's Point. The letters were detained by Gen. Prentiss, and the parties discharged.

No direct news from below to-day.

MORE OF THE MISSOURI PLOT

Attack on Jefferson City Feared.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 12—9 P. M.

The suppression of the *State Journal* was followed by threats loud and general by secessionists to mob the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices to-night, to guard against which one hundred troops are being stationed at the Custom House, handy to both offices, in case mobbing is attempted. The spirit of the secessionists was shown, as the troops filed out in front of the Custom House, when secessers gave cheers for Jeff. Davis and showered insulting remarks. The crowd hissed the secessers down. Col. McNeil has issued a proclamation stating the reasons for the suppression of the *State Journal*, being mainly because of its treasonable articles and perversion of facts regarding Government troops, besides its inflammatory appeals. A portion of the *Journal* compositors issued an extra this afternoon, styled the *Bulletin*, with telegrams and lies regarding Tom Harris's last collision with the Illinoisans at Monroe.

An address to Missourians, by Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, dated at Nashville, Tenn., is just received by Richard Beaumont. The writer says he is temporarily absent from Missouri, because Gov. Jackson didn't agree with him that the time for fighting was at hand when Camp Jackson surrendered. He has since been traveling south, making arrangements to assist the Missourians. But Jeff. Davis is unwilling to assist them directly, because he is unsatisfied that the Missourians want to go into the Southern Confederacy, which Reynolds believes they do. He consoles his friends with the statement that if the government cannot be carried on by Claib. Jackson, he will himself be on hand, as soon as it is safe, to take the Governor's chair. He will shrink from no responsibility. He advises his friends, however, to first drive out the Lincolnites, which, by creating a war in Missouri, will help Jeff. Davis, as every soldier employed here weakens the Federal army elsewhere.

This is the development of the plot mentioned in my yesterday's dispatch. There is further evidence which is not permitted to be used.

It is now believed that Jefferson City will be attacked by the rebels. Special dispatches to the *Democrat* from Jefferson City, say our troops at Booneville have slept on their arms for several nights. The secessionists are gathering on the opposite side of the river in large numbers, talking very boldly. Artillery is much wanted at Booneville. A similarly threatening aspect is presented at Lexington and Arrow Rock. The telegraph wires have been cut and removed in that vicinity. Government scouts are scouring the country between Booneville and Cole Camp.

The Home Guards of Miller county have encamped at Tuscumbia, the County seat, and have hoisted the American flag on the Court House. They also seized two cannon concealed by the rebels, and arrested several citizens, who were sent to Jefferson City and released on taking the oath of allegiance, excepting one, who refused.

Matters look threatening in the interior. A letter received to-night from Pettis county, says the secessionists swear that the convention never shall meet. This is evidently their game, to prevent the deposing of Jackson and Reynolds.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A good deal of excitement has existed in the city, to-day, in consequence of the suppression of the *Journal*, but no disturbance has yet taken place. Two companies of the reserve corps are stationed at the Custom House to-night, and some 2,500 troops are under arms in different parts of the city to preserve peace.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Jefferson City says the secessionists are gathering in considerable numbers in and around Boonville, and the United States troops at that place have been under arms every night since Wednesday, expecting an attack. A similar condition of things exists in Lexington, and reinforcements, especially of artillery, are much needed at both points.

The Home Guard of Miller County have taken possession of Tuscumbia, where they captured two cannon, and hoisted the American flag in front of the Court House.

The Home Guards of Osage County dispersed a company of secessionists at Chamois, and arrested the leaders. They afterwards released them on their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

WAR NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.

It is definitely understood that Col. Smith has been relieved from the trying position in the College building at Monroe. No pale rag was hung out to the minions of Tom Harris, but on the contrary, Col. Smith had commencement exercises at the institution aforesaid, and issued certificates of leave to the 2,500 surrounding auditors.

Harris had two pieces of artillery and kept his men beyond the reach of musket shot, but as soon as he had placed his guns so as to play upon the building, Smith advanced and dismounted them, scattering the rebels in every direction and taking many prisoners. The command of Major Hayes arrived at the scene of action just as the rebels turned to retreat. A desperate effort was made to capture Harris, but did not succeed.

It is evident that the military organization of the enemy is very poor and more to be feared in their night attacks and upon small detachments of our troops on guard duty. Harris displays an utter ignorance of the duties he has assumed as a military leader, and is an arrant coward.

Reports constantly arrive indicating that the Missouri river counties are preparing to send aid to the Secessionists now near the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Armed bands, all mounted, are reported as advancing North, through Calloway and Adrian counties.

Gov. Wood and the Yates dragoons, with several infantry companies, which marched to Palmyra last evening, moved westward this morning, but have not been heard from; neither have the two westward moving trains. Gen. Mather went from Quincy over the entire length of the Palmyra road with Col. Grant, this afternoon. The bridges are all well protected. Several small squads of secessionists were seen, but being mounted they could not be reached by our infantry. Col. Palmer's command still occupies the road between Hannibal and Palmyra.

A messenger reached the river opposite Quincy at 11 o'clock to-night and reported to Col. Grant that 1,000 secessionists are between Monroe Station and Palmyra, and will attack the post at Palmyra to-night. Col. Grant and Palmer will concentrate their force to meet them. Additional ammunition has been forwarded, and everything put in readiness for any force they are likely to bring to bear.

Capt. Burrell's company of White County Dragoons moved from Alton to night, per steamer David Tatum, to Cairo.

Mr. Butler, State Treasurer, has returned from the East, and Gov. Yates is expected to-night. No sale of State bonds has been effected. The pressure on the New York market to control State bonds at speculative prices, did not win anything on Illinois paper. It is believed our bonds will be negotiated at reasonable figures through private sources.

The business of exchanging currency for bonds will be resumed at the Auditor's office on Monday next.

General Pope has for some time been directing the movements of Illinois troops, and it is confidently believed he will be assigned to the command of a division. The regiments of Colonels Hecker, Turner, Ross and Marsh will comprise the brigade under his immediate command.

His counsel to the State has been of infinite service, and were he regarded as her merits and the State deserves, he would now enjoy the rank of Major General, and be in command of this division of Illinois, and preserve the identity of her forces in the great reconquest of the valley of the Mississippi.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Col. Smith Relieved—The Rebels Defeated.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HANNIBAL, MO., July 12, 1861.

Three companies of the Hannibal Home Guards, which started from here yesterday morning to relieve Col. Smith, have returned, and bring the following:

The railroad is unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe; no bridges burned or otherwise damaged. On arriving at Monroe, we effected a junction with Col. Smith, who was engaged entrenching himself at the Seminary building near that place. The rebels, about 1200 strong, were grouped around over the prairie, out of reach of Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, six pounders, which they soon brought to bear upon us, but the distance was so great that their balls were almost spent before reaching their aim. Col. Smith ordered his men to continue the work on fortifications and to watch the flash of the enemy's guns, which all did, falling into ditches till the shot passed, when all would rise and go to work again. In the meantime our gun was used with telling accuracy upon the enemy.

By the aid of a spy glass several horses and their riders were distinctly seen lying dead on the prairie. The action continued until near dark, when the last shot from our gun dismounted one of the enemy's, and just at this moment Gov. Wood and Capt. Burnap fell upon the enemy's rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, completely routing them and taking 75 prisoners, one gun and a large number of horses. There were from 20 to 30 rebels killed. Not a man of the Federal forces was killed and but few wounded. We left for home as soon as the battle was decided and, do not know the names of the wounded.

It is said that Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebel prisoners.

The energy of Gov. Wood is commendable in the extreme. When he landed at Marion City, some of the men asked what they should do for provisions. His reply was, "Let the infantry take care of the provisions, the first thing we've got to do is to relieve Col. Smith, and then we may stop to eat—Forward, march!!" and he started off on a brisk trot. He declared that whoever of the rebels fell into his hands would not get off on parole.

Col. Palmer's regiment encamped at Hannibal last night.

CONFIRMATION FROM ST. LOUIS—CAPT McALLISTER NOT KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A gentleman from Hannibal, last night, says Col. Smith's command at Monroe, were reinforced by 300 mounted men from Illinois, yesterday afternoon, when the rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. Harris was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of rebels were captured.

Capt. McAllister, reported to have been killed, was only seriously wounded, and will probably recover. The Hannibal Home Guards arrived home safely last night.

Minor Items from Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., July 12.—A soldier named Hume, belonging to the company from Taylorville, in Col. Palmer's regiment, accidentally shot himself on board the steamer Black Hawk yesterday. He was leaning on his gun, which was by some unknown means discharged. The ball passed through his under jaw and head. No hopes of his recovery.

The hardware store of L. & C. H. Buel, was broken into last night. The books in the safe were by some means set on fire. The safe was found locked when the fire was put out. The fire was set in the counting room. The books and papers there were considerably damaged. Damage to the goods quite heavy, but fully insured.

First Victory for McClellan.

THE ENEMY ROUTED WITH GREAT LOSS.

A Fight and a Foot-Race Among the Hills of Virginia.

ROARING RUN, VA., July 12.—A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy, numbering about 2,000, under command of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched. About three o'clock in the morning General Rosencrans, with a position of the 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana, and the 19th Ohio Regiments, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, he succeeded in surrounding the enemy, about three o'clock in the afternoon. A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, and a large number wounded or taken prisoners, some of the latter being officers. They retreated precipitately, leaving behind six cannon and a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. The loss on our side is about twenty-five killed and forty wounded. Among the latter is Capt. Cris Miller, of the 10th Indiana.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—A private dispatch to Col. Stager, from Weston, Virginia, says Gen. McClellan has gained decided victory at Laurel Hill. He captured the enemy's entire camp, guns, tents, wagons &c. Many prisoners were taken, among whom are several officers. The enemy's loss was severe. Our's very small. No officers lost on our side. McClellan has turned the enemy's position.

News of Gen. McClellan's Victory in Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1861.

Gen. McClellan's dispatch announcing his victory, occasions great rejoicing here. "Happy McClellan" say the war party. "Being out "of the reach of Gen. Scott's telegrams, see "what he has done."

Expect to hear of Gen. Patterson's victory to morrow. It is an event that cannot be put off.

Senator Wilson will introduce an important bill, virtually confiscating the personal property of rebels waging war against the United States. It aims at the growing cotton crop and will pass.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the Federal Government to take personal property in the rebel States when the owners are found in rebellion against the Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts had been made, except by the regular officers, commissaries or quartermasters, and if so, to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Del. offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution for a peaceable adjustment to the present difficulties. Ordered printed.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. presented a memorial from citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to sanction the Sanitary commission; also to provide a State Sanitary Board to go with each large body of troops. He also presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to remove all cause of war which, in the view of the petitioners, is the continued permission of slavery.

Mr. HALE of N. H. reported a bill to provide for Assistant Paymasters. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers was passed. Agreed to.

Some amendments were then made, including one for providing for volunteers to serve three years. An amendment to increase the pay of chaplains passed. The bill was then passed—ayes 35, nays 5—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Md., Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The House bill relating to the further collection of impost duties, was passed; also the "force bill" passed—yeas 36, nays 6, the nays being Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Polk and Powell.

The bill for the better organization of the militia establishment was amended, providing for the support of a military academy; also for increasing army rations.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following select committees under resolutions already adopted:

To inquire and report in relation to the establishment of a U. S. Armory for the manufacture of small arms, at some point west of the Alleghanies:—Messrs. Morehead of Pa., McClernand of Ill., Bingham of Ohio, Kellogg of Mich., Stratton of N. J., Delano of Mass., Rollins of Mo., Vandever of Iowa, and Wallace of Pa.

To inquire into the subject of Army contracts:—Messrs. Van Wyck of N. Y., Washburne of Ill., Holman of Ind., Fenton of N. Y., Davis of Pa., Steele of N. J., and Jackson of Ky.

On the Pacific Railroad:—Messrs. Curtis of Iowa, Campbell of Pa., Mallory of Ky., Windom of Minn., Cox of Ohio, Webster of Md., Franchot of N. Y., and Thayer of Oregon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio offered a preamble and resolution protesting against several members of the House occupying seats, in consequence of their holding military commissions.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG of Ill., the resolution was tabled—92 against 51.

On motion of Mr. OLIN of N. Y., a resolution was adopted, requesting the Attorney-General to lay before the House a copy of his opinion, referred to in the President's special Message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The House took up and merely read through the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; also the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR of Mo., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and defending the Government of the United States. The bill authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers to the number of 500,000, and to pay the expenses of the same $500,000,000 be appropriated.

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio (Dem.) desired to amend the bill so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years. He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and number of men, if necessary, to secure the enforcement of the laws and suppress the present revolution.

Several members spoke on the bill.

Mr. MOREHEAD of Pa. expressed his confidence in the Administration, and the old chieftain who controls and directs our war movements. They wouldn't spend a dollar or employ a man more than exigencies required.

Mr. HARDING of Ky. was in favor of giving any amount of money and men to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Government. At the same time he was opposed to subjugating the South, and spoke in favor of commissioners accompanying the army to receive any propositions that may be made by the Confederates.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked Mr. Wright of Pa., "Are you opposed to the return of the seceded States?"

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he was not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked, "If the seceded States desire to return without fighting or striking another blow, did the gentleman intend that they should stand up and be compelled to receive our shot."

Mr. WRIGHT replied, "When those who are fighting under the standard of rebellion lay down their arms and sue for peace, and surrender their leaders, then he was for peace, [applause,] and not otherwise. This is not a war of subjugation, but to defend the integrity of the Government, and not to rob Southern men or interfere in the negro question."

Various amendments were made, but the prominent features of the bill were retained.

The bill was subsequently reported to the House, when the amendments were concurred in, including the following proposed by Mr. Colfax of Indiana:—that all letters written by soldiers may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Post Master General may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the recipient.

The bill passed at 5 P. M., and the House adjourned.

Arrest of Mason's Son-in-Law.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Capital police have arrested one Tallaferro, late a clerk in the Navy Department, and son-in law of Ex-Senator Mason, as a spy. A number of letters addressed to prominent secessionists, with plans of locations, camp, etc., were found on him.

More Baltimore Pirates.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Another plot to seize river steamers has been discovered. Yesterday morning the steamer Pioneer, running between here and Annapolis, was the subject of an attempt. The officers returned this evening bringing four prisoners to Fort McHenry, charged with piracy, and with being concerned in the seizure of the St. Nicholas.

Infernal Machines at Aquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The gun boat Freeborn has returned from a cruise at Aquia Creek. She says while there with the Pawnee, Pocahontas and Resolute, they discovered two infernal machines in the water. One struck the rudder of the Resolute, but sunk. The fuse of the other had gone out, and the Freeborn brought it to the Navy Yard.

Object of Gen. Buckner's Mission.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Herald's* dispatch from Washington says Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, left here for New York to-day. His ostensible object in coming here was to persuade the Government to respect the so-called neutrality of Kentucky, and leave the State Guard, which is under his command, three-quarters of the officers of which are secessionists, to preserve that neutrality by aiding the rebels all in their power, and suppressing the exhibition of Union sentiments or feelings in Kentucky. This part of the mission failed. No promise could be exacted from the Administration that it would not go to any extent necessary to protect the Union majority in Kentucky, at all hazards. This was not all of Buckner's mission. The disunionists in Kentucky are in a desperate state. They dare not without a pretext throw off the mask of neutrality they have assumed. A pretext is wanting. Governor Magoffin is, perhaps, the most desperate of the whole set. Unless he can find some reason to take sides with the rebels within a few weeks, and call upon the people of Kentucky to follow him, he will be completely gone under. General Buckner, in his interviews with the President, was not able to worm out of him any expression that can be twisted into a declaration of coercion. We shall soon find it reiterated in a proclamation from Gov. Magoffin, calling the Kentuckians and rebels of Tennessee to unite upon the soil of Kentucky, and resist the Government. Thanks to the Union men of Kentucky, the rebels will find there a serried phalanx of armed Union Kentuckians to resist their treasonable purposes.

Military Matters in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—A resolution was offered in the City Council last night, requiring a revision committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to join the army of the Southern Confederacy.

The State Military Board have decided that no more money be spent on military encampments, and have also demanded that the Governor call in all the arms in possession of the State Guard and make a fair distribution of them between the Home Guard and State Guard. These movements look to the disbanding of the State Guard.

The New Albany *Intelligencer* is authorized by Collector Anthony to say, that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles from New Albany to Louisville.

D. C. Stone, late Captain of the Louisville battery, publishes a card denying his disobedience of certain orders, as charged by General Buckner, and threatens through the Union papers, to show that Buckner's decision against him was false and given through prejudice; and that the Board composing the Court, including the Judge Advocate, knew it to be so.

A Secession Paper Suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—About 400 of Col. McNeil's regiment of reserve corps visited the *State Journal* office early this morning, and removed the type, paper, &c. They read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors will respect the order and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival here.

Col. McNeil publishes a proclamation to the people of Missouri, stating that the suppression of the *State Journal* was in consequence of its giving aid and comfort to those in active rebellion against the authority of the United States Government by encouraging the people to take up arms against that authority, to commit acts of violence and oppression against loyal citizens, and by fabrications of false reports respecting United States troops; thereby inciting disaffected citizens to commit overt acts of treason, with the view of entirely subverting the Federal authority in the State.

Activity of the Confederate Pirates.

BOSTON, July 12.—A brig from Bangor arrived at Newport this morning, with the crew of the brig John Welsh, from Trinidad, for Falmouth, which was captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis, on Saturday, off Hatteras. They ransacked the ship, but allowed her to proceed in consequence of her draught of water. The same privateer captured the schooner J. C. Warner, of New York, and a brig whose name is unknown, 100 miles southeast of Nantucket, South Shoals.

Capt. Gerrion, of the British bark Major Norton, at this port, from St. Martin's, reports on the 6th inst., in lat. 39, long. 68, having seen a full rigged brig showing French colors, which hailed the bark in English, to which a reply was made in French, but they did not appear to understand the language, but chased the Maj. Norton for three hours, but she outsailed them. 200 men were on the fore-top.

Schooner Enchantress, from Boston, for St. Jago, was captured on the 6th inst. by the privateer Jeff. Davis, and sent to some other Southern port.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—The ship Mary Goodell arrived here this afternoon. She reports being boarded by the privateer "Jeff. Davis," south of Nantucket Shoals. The Davis had captured several others within a week.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Smith has removed a number of secession clerks from the Interior Department.

Otis Buxton, of New York, has been appointed First Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

The rumor that Fairfax Court House has been evacuated is untrue, but on the contrary has been reinforced.

The *Times* dispatch declares that a battle has or will immediately occur between Patterson's and Johnson's forces.

Stephens is here with a working model. His floating battery has never before been exhibited. The original is at Hoboken.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* dispatch says 19 Patent Office, 30 Land Office, and 40 Census Office Clerks have been dismissed.

It is ascertained that the bearer of the recent flag of truce left in Washington a number of letters from Richmond, thus prostituting the flag of truce.

From Fort Pickens and Tortugas.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Illinois, from Fort Pickens June 20th and Key West 8th inst., has arrived here. The guns, shells, &c., which were destined for Fort Pickens, were taken to Tortugas, not being needed at Pickens. The Cahawba, from Fort Pickens the 5th inst., had arrived at Key West, and up to that date no warlike movement had taken place. Col. Wilson's Zouaves had been taken to Tortugas, and Capt. Dawson's Artillery to Santa Rosa. All quiet at Key West. The brig Brilliant and the bark M. Stetson, were there as prizes. Four more were daily expected. All had been taken off the mouth of the Mississippi. The Brooklyn had been ashore. The rebel steamer Sumter had run the blockade, and is now on the seas privateering.

The Virginia House of Delegates.

WHEELING, July 12.—The debate in the House of Delegates during the last day or two has been very interesting. They occurred mainly on the resolutions of Mr. Crothers of Brooke county, to instruct our Senators to vote men and money without stint to the Government, and to oppose all compromise until the rebellion was crushed; and upon the other resolutions of Mr. Vance of Harrison, to protest against Lovejoy's repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Crother's resolutions were passed, with only one dissenting voice—Mr. Arnold of Lewis—who is regarded as a doubtful Union man. Mr. Vance's resolutions were tabled by a large vote.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—Yesterday 30 men made a reconnoissance to within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up between James River and Bethel. At the latter place were posted 200 Confederate cavalry, and 100 artillery.

The time of the Massachusetts regiment expires on the 16th inst., and that of the 1st Vermont regiment a few days after.

What Montgomery is Doing.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The Clinton (Mo.) *Journal*, published by printers in Major Sturgis' command, states that outrages are being committed along the western border of Missouri by lawless banditti, under Montgomery and Jamison. It is authoritatively stated that they are acting without authority or sanction of the United States, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens and soldiers wherever found.

A Tornado in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 12.—A destructive tornado passed through Londonderry, unroofing a number of buildings, ruining orchards and crops, sweeping a quarter of a mile in width, through valuable timber lands, leveling everything, and blockading the roads. No one injured.

Canal Breaks in New York.

ALBANY, July 12.—A bad break is reported on the Black River Canal feeder, which, it is said, will take fifteen days to repair. There is a probability that the break will occasion a want of water on the Rome level, and thus stop navigation on the Erie Canal.

The Volunteer Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The volunteer bill passed by the House has yet to pass the Senate. In it the President is authorized to accept 500,000 volunteers. The appropriation of five hundred million dollars was struck out, which will be provided for in some other bill. The bill also provides bounties for re-enlistment.

Earthquake in Canada.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here last evening, which lasted several seconds, and was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City, chimneys were thrown down, and buildings shattered.

What they think of our Resources.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch* learns that a large number of negroes captured by the federal troops have been sent to Cuba as one means of defraying the expenses of the war.

Death of Gov. Ellis.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—A special dispatch to the New Orleans *Picayune*, from Richmond the 8th, announces the death of Gov. Ellis of North Carolina, at Red Sulphur Springs, on Sunday the 7th.

Brilliant Feat at Paris, Mo.—Masterly Evacuation by Brig. Gen. Harris.

[From the Palmyra (Mo.) Courier.]

Brigadier-General Thomas A. Harris, of Hannibal, having assembled State troops at Paris, to the number of 2,000 to 3,000 was preparing to muster them into the service of the State, and for other purposes. To guard against surprise, as every officer of experience and prudence will, Gen. Harris had established his picket guards around the quiet city of Paris to notify him and the troops of the approach of any enemy.

Now it so happened that the military company organized, some time since, at the village of Philadelphia, in this county, had, under the efficient training of Capt. Robert Emmett Dunn, attained a high degree of discipline and soldierly bearing. This company, feeling called upon by motives which we highly respect, to respond to the call of the Governor, after due preparations, handsomely uniformed and armed with the muskets purchased by them last fall from the disbanded Palmyra company, took up the line of march for Boonville. They really presented a very handsome appearance. Rapidly and silently they pressed forward, over hills, through dales, and across prairies, until shortly they approached the ancient city of Paris. Aware of the presence of a goodly number of State troops at that point, and desirous to make as favorable an impression upon them as possible, and to set them a worthy example in discipline, Capt. Dunn, while yet some distance from the town, arranged his men in truly military style, and, with eyes right, heads erect, perfect step, and guns glistening in the sun, the word was given to advance in quick step. As the head of the colum pushed around a curve in the main road, the sentinel, posted at a short distance espied it. Clapping spurs to his horse, he dashed toward the town and came thundering to the General's head-quarters, exclaiming, in the utmost alarm, that the Federal troops were right upon them. Mounting his horse in an instant of time, the General called upon his soldiers to disperse, and told every fellow to take care of himself. Setting them the example, he plunged the spurs into his steed, and in a much less time than it requires to write this, disappeared from view, and the clattering of the heels of his charger died upon the ear. The remainder of the troops escaped as best they could; some on horseback, some on foot, some in the roads and many in the bushes. In a few moments the town was deserted save by its inhabitants, who timidly and affrighted, peered around corners and out of doors ajar, and through windows. Presently Capt. Dunn and his company arrived; but what was their astonishment to find the place deserted, their friends fled, and the Gen. *non comeatibus*. They had routed the whole camp. This was Captain Dunn's first great victory, and a bloodless one at that. Mutual explanations followed among the company and citizens. Messengers were dispatched to bring back Gen. Harris, but they returned, reporting that he was no where to be found. It is supposed that he is running yet.

Wanted.

WANTED—Agents for the most beautiful work of art ever produced. It is National in its character, and will sell extensively at a profit of 200 per cent. Exclusive Territory will be given, and most liberal arrangements made. Address till the 18th inst., "ARTIST," Tribune Office, Chicago. jy13x1t

WANTED—By a middle aged man, who is well acquainted with many branches of mercantile business, a situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman, solicitor, or anything where he could be useful to his employer. Wages moderate and good references given. Would have no objection to going to the country. Address "A. L. Y.," Post Office Box 4194. jy13x3t

WANTED—A gentleman, wife and child, just from the East, wish rooms with or without board, for a few weeks, in a refined private family, who desire society more than high rent. Locality quiet. Charges must be low. Address immediately "O. S.," Tribune Office. jy13x1t

WANTED—Three or four active energetic Business Men, who have experience in the sale of Patent Rights. None need apply who have not the above qualifications. Liberal inducements are offered. Address "A. G. H." Box 313, Peoria, Ill. jy13x1t

WANTED—To sell the stock and fixtures of a Confectionery and Fruit Store in one of the best locations in Chicago, and doing a good business, or to take in a partner with a small cash capital who can give his attention to the business, as the present owner is engaged in other business, and cannot give it proper attention. Address P. O. Box 6619. jy13x1w

WANTED—A Cottage House, twenty or twenty-two feet front, with three or four square rooms, two or three good bedrooms with clothes press, with water and gas, in a good location on the South side, North of Twelfth street, on leased lot. Lease to run five to ten years. One half or more purchase money paid down, balance in six or twelve months. Address P. O. Box 939. jy13x1w

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. M. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill., Post Office Box 4253.

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake. It is wanted in exchange for a fine Warehouse and Dwelling situated in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, a comfortable home and a sure income of from $300 to $800 per annum to any person with ordinary business habits. For further particulars address Box No. 6151 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 32 Clark street. The above property is valued at $5,000.

PARTNER WANTED—In a safe and profitable business, requiring but a small capital. For particulars address P. O. Box 619, Boston, Mass. jy13x3t

TO DRUGGISTS AND Apothecaries.—Wanted a situation in a Wholesale or Retail store. Good references given as to character and capacity. Address D. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill. jy13x3t

HOUSE WANTED—Any person having a vacant lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, or on the North side, east of Clark street, upon which they wish to build a cheap House to rent for a term of years, can hear of a first-rate tenant who will be ready to occupy the house as soon as completed, and pay the rent when due and no questions asked. Address "Tenant at Tribune Office," stating location, size of lot, &c.

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill. jy11x3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—To a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a front room with board in a private family of two persons. A quiet locality, three minutes walk from the Post Office. Terms moderate. Address "C. B.," Tribune office. jy13x1w

TO RENT—A first class tenement in the North Division of the city, corner of Pine and Huron streets. The Lot is 25 by 150 feet. The house is three stories, having all the modern improvements; lately the residence of J. B. Doggett, Esq. Inquire of C. BENTLEY, 113 Dearborn street.

TO RENT AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE—A New two story, American Basement, Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, and supplied with gas fixtures, with a brick barn on the premises, and very conveniently located, in a good neighborhood, on the West Side. Furniture new. Address Post Office Box 1143, giving name and address. jy13x1w

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. In thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4143, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second-hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

SAFES TO LET.—The advertiser has four new Safes which he will let to responsible Business men on reasonable terms, with the privilege of buying. Address P. O. Box 3543. jy11x3w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife will find board and pleasant rooms, partly furnished, in a private family, on the West Side. Location pleasant and convenient. Address P. O. Box 3713.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board may be had at 191 State street (2nd house north of Madison). Also, a few Day Boarders accommodated. Reference required. jy13x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 269 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders desired. jy11x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two front rooms and good board in a private family on the North Side, between Clark street and the Lake. The location is one of the finest in the city. Address P. O. Box 2974. jy13x3t

WEST WASHINGTON ST.—A large front room, with Board, can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find two pleasant Front Rooms, unfurnished, with board, in a private family on the West Side, where there are no other boarders, by calling at No. 330 West Lake street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms with board by applying to 194 Monroe street. Also, a few day boarders would be taken. References exchanged.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A large and complete assorted stock of Hair Jewelry, together with all the Tools, Fixtures, &c., necessary for the carrying on of a large trade. Would exchange for a stock of Dry Goods or Groceries, suitable for a country trade. Address Box 3770.

WANTED—I want a smart action man between twenty-five and thirty years old to drive a Delivery Wagon around the city. Must be well acquainted with the streets; show also, that he is honest and trustworthy. Salary from $25 to $30 per month. Address "H." Tribune Office.

LOST—Between Van Buren St. Bridge (via Van Buren and Clark streets) and the Tribune Office, one of the Subscription Papers for the War Fund. The finder will oblige by leaving same with S. HOARD, Esq., or at the Tribune Office.

KANSAS ARTILLERY.—W. W. ANDREW, of Lawrence, Kansas, having been commissioned by the proper authorities to raise a Company of Artillery, to form a part of the Independent Brigade of Kansas, wishes to communicate with the officers and members of Artillery Companies, and others who have a preference for that arm, and wish to see real service in the field. The Company will elect their Officers when full, and will be at once mustered into the service of the United States for three years or the war. Address immediately "W. W. ANDREW, La Porte, Ind."

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with board. The location is desirable and terms reasonable. Call at [illegible] Indiana street.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR
The Sixteenth Regiment of
UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 131 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 124 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars.
A. J. SLEMMER,
Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

HORSES FOR SALE—At Clark's Stable, Lasalle street. One fine Morgan Mare and Eastern Buggy; one span of Carriage Horses; one Heavy Draft Horse; one Family Horse. Inquire immediately.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE
For Sale in Sums to Suit by
JONES & CULBERTSON,
No. 17 South Wells street.

DOCKAGE ON EMPIRE SLIP.—The undersigned has superior facilities for docking and handling LUMBER, IRON, WOOD, SALT, COAL, or other heavy merchandise. Having eleven hundred feet dock and railroad track he is prepared to dock and ship to any point in the Northwestern States any cargoes consigned to his care. Ample space for docking lumber and holding same for any time at the option of shippers.
CHARLES H. BROWER, Empire Slip,
Beach street, near Twelfth street.

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
Rev. B. C. SUESSEROTT, Principal.

This Institution is designed to furnish Young Ladies with comprehensive, substantial, and eminently Christian instruction. The course of study involves thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, and is as extended and thorough as the best Seminaries of the country.

Superior facilities are furnished for the PRACTICAL ACQUISITION of the French and German Languages, and in the department of Music (Vocal and Instrumental) ample provision is made for pupils of all grades of advancement.

The situation of the School is retired and yet very accessible from the more public parts of the City. As the number of pupils admitted into the family of the Principal will be limited to ten, application should be made as early as possible.

The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 9th, 1861. Circulars containing satisfactory information can be obtained by application to the Principal, Box 583, Springfield, Ill.

NOTICE.—All persons who have left orders for Hair Jewelry at the old stand of N. CAMPBELL, No. 94 South Clark street, are requested to call for the same on or before the 20th inst., as no work will be held for the persons ordering after that date.

Collection and Exchange Office
—OF—
JAMES BOYD,
No. 38....South Clark Street....No. 38

CHICAGO, July 12th, 1861.

To Country Merchants,
To Country Bankers.

Do not be humbugged by the Brokers' Published Rates for buying "Stump-Tail" Currency. My Correspondents may rely upon obtaining the USUAL advance in prices

OVER THE PUBLISHED RATES.

Packages remitted to me will receive prompt returns in

Gold or New York Exchange.

JAMES BOYD.
☞ Post Office Box 434.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 47.....CLARK STREET.....No. 47

N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

LIST OF
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BANKS.

ILLINOIS:

No. 1..............90 CENTS.
Alton Bank,
Bank of Bloomington,
Bank of Galena,
Bank of Northern Illinois,
Kane County Bank,
McLean County Bank.

No. 2..............75 CENTS.
Bank of America,
Bank of Sparta,
City Bank of Ottawa,
Cumberland County Bank,
E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank,
Highland Bank,
International Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,
Mahaiwe Bank,
Pittsfield Bank,
Reapers' Bank,
Union Bank.

No. 3..............70 CENTS.
American Bank,
Bank of Indemnity,
Illinois State Security B'k,
Illinois Central Bank,
Illinois River Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Marshall County Bank,
Ohio River "
United States Stock Bank.

No. 4..............60 CENTS.
Bank of Brooklyn,
" Commerce,
" Illinois,
" Jackson County,
Bond County Bank,
Columbian "
Eagle Bank,
Fulton Bank,
Lake Michigan Bank,
Olympic "
Patriotic "
Pawnee "
State Stock "
Wheat Growers' "

No. 5..............55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank,
Bank of Albion,
" Elgin,
" Federal Union,
" Geneseo,
" Metropolis,
Bull's Head Bank,
Central Bank,
Edgar County Bank,
Franklin Bank,
Grayville Bank,
Kankakee Bank,
Mississippi River Bank,
Narragansett Bank,
Shawanee Bank,
Toulon Bank,
Warren County Bank,
Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 6..............50 CENTS.
[illegible] Bank,
Bank of Aledo,
Bank of Ashland,
" Benton,
" Carmi,
" Pike County,
" Republic,
" Southern Illinois,
Canal Bank,
Commercial Bank, N. B's,
Corn Exchange Bank,
Continental Bank,
Commercial B'k, Palestine,
Corn Planters' Bank,
Douglas Bank,
Farmers' Bank, N. Canton,
Farmers' Bank of Illinois,
Garden State Bank,
Hampden Bank,
Humboldt Bank,
Illinois State Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank,
Lafayette Bank,
Prairie State Bank,
Plowman's Bank,
Reed's Bank,
State Bank of Illinois,
Southern Bank of Illinois.

No. 7..............45 CENTS.
American Exchange Bank,
Bank of Aurora,
" Chester,
" Commonwealth,
" Naperville,
" Quincy,
" Raleigh,
Belvidere Bank,
Citizens' Bank,
Farmers' & Traders' B'k,
Frontier Bank,
Grand Prairie Bank,
Jersey County Bank,
Lancaster Bank,
Merchants' & Drovers' B'k,
Morgan County Bank,
New Market Bank,
National Bank,
Railroad Bank,
Rock Island Bank,
Union County Bank.

WISCONSIN:

No. 1..............90 CENTS.
Bank of Beloit,
" Fox Lake,
" Green Bay,
" the Interior,
" Jefferson,
" Madison,
" Milwaukee,
" Monroe,
" [illegible]
" the Northwest,
" Oshkosh,
" Prairie du Chien,
" [illegible]
" Ripon,
" Sheboygan,
" [illegible]
" Watertown,
" Whitewater,
" Weyauwega,
" Wisconsin,
Central Bank of Wisconsin,
City Bank of Prescott,
Columbia County Bank,
Commercial "
Corn Exchange "
Corn Planters' "
Dane County "
Elkhorn "
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.,
Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k,
Farmers' & Millers' Bank,
Frontier Bank,
Forest City Bank,
German "
Green Bay "
Hudson City "
Iowa County "
Jefferson County Bank,
Juneau "
Kenosha County "
Lumberman's "
Oakwood "
Oshkosh Commercial B'k,
Prairie City Bank,
Racine County Bank,
Rock County Bank,
Rock River Bank,
Rockwell & Co's Bank,
Sauk City Bank,
Sauk County Bank,
Second Ward Bank,
[illegible]
State Bank of Wisconsin,
St. Croix Valley Bank,
[illegible]
Sun Prairie Bank,
Walworth County Bank,
Waukesha County Bank,
Wisconsin Bank,
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Comp'y Bank.

DISCREDITED..............45 CENTS.

KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, INDIANA FREE BANKS.

And other

UNCURRENT MONEY

Bought at Best Rates, payable in

Coin, New York Exchange,

OR OHIO AND INDIANA BANK NOTES.

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Will be made on CURRENCY deposited [illegible] COLLECTIONS [illegible] promptly attended to.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
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ARMY CLOTHING.—Proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock M., July 20th, 1861, for furnishing the following articles, viz:

Two Thousand Pairs Dark Blue, all wool, Kersey Pantaloons for Cavalry, to be re-inforced.

Two Thousand Red Flannel Shirts, with collars and pockets.

The articles to be delivered in Springfield, Illinois, free of freight and charges, within twenty days after the date of contract. Payment will be made by Warrants on the State Treasury, unless the payment is assumed by the United States.

Samples may be seen at my office.
Address JOHN WOOD,
Quarter Master General State of Illinois.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Unclaimed Baggage, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, July 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a general variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Also—All the Unclaimed Baggage of the Tremont House, consisting of Trunks, Bags, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE
At Auction.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, July 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

FINE SETTS SILVER TEA SPOONS,

Silver Fish Knife, Silver-Plated Tea Setts, Silver-Plated Butter Plate, Tea and Table Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Bell, &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE,
BUGGY AND HARNESS,
AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, July 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

ONE EXPRESS WAGON;

Entirely new; One Horse, Buggy and Harness. The rig will be sold together.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 63 Lake street.

Trade Sale of Twenty-Five Crates of
BEST WHITE CROCKERY,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 17th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, 63 Lake street, Twenty-Five Crates of first quality Boote's White Crockery, to be sold in lots to suit the trade, consisting of a complete assortment, viz:—Ewers and Basins, covered Chambers, handled and unhandled Teas, Tea Setts, Soap and Brush Trays, Pitchers, Mugs, Bowls, Covered Dishes, Bakers, Salads, Soup and Sauce Tureens complete; Boats and Pickles, Dishes, from three to ten in place; Butters with drainers, Custards, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams.

The attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which is positive and without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.,
GROCERY, REAL ESTATE,
AND MERCHANDISE SALESROOM,
No. 56 Dearborn street.

Represent Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington Gold Mining Companies for development of Gold Interests in Colorado.

Refer to Commodore C. Vanderbilt, New York. Chicago references given.

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NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.)
HUGH ALEXANDER.

Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise in Stores and Salesrooms. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. [illegible] Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. [illegible] P. O. Box 3776.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.

SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machine Having the
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W. G. MASON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FREIGHT AND FARES
To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.
BY
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of
Canada and New England.
WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS
Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 52 Lake street, Chicago.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
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Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
175....LAKE STREET....175

TO THE SEASHORE.
SEA BATHING
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Excursion Trips to the Seashore.
PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP,
THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
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THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA
Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare.
For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 52 Lake street, Chicago.
W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full-power Clyde-built iron Steamships:
CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,
ETNA,
[illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

"YOU CAN'T CONQUER THE SOUTH."

This is the burden of a lengthy communication forwarded to us from Kentucky. We suppose the writer means that the Government of the United States cannot suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. Let us not begin the argument with a confusion of terms. Granted that the South (the white portion) is unanimous, or nearly so, in carrying on the insurrection, the fact remains that the idea of "conquering the South" is not now nor ever has been entertained by the people of the loyal States. It is their purpose simply to restore the supremacy of the federal Constitution.

We shall not enter into the details of the relative strength, bravery, and generalship of the loyal and disloyal sections. All that ground has been traveled over and retraveled; and naught remains but to await the results on the field. "Why," says our Kentucky friend, "Lincoln has "not enough men and guts to conquer "me. He can kill me but he cannot con"quer me." Fortunately President Lincoln is not laboring nor expecting to effect a *change of heart* in Jeff. Davis and his sympathizers. He is only endeavoring to make them obey the laws. Whether he can *conquer* our Kentucky correspondent or not, is not the question. The point is whether he can make him obey the laws, and make Jeff. Davis surrender his stolen goods. We think these things can be done. The people of the loyal States think so. And until the trial is made—thoroughly made—made to the fullest extent, to the last man and the bottom dollar, let no one look for peace!

CONSEQUENCES OF DIVIDING THE UNION.

To those timid, compromise people who ask, why not separate from the South and have peace? we reply, that the shortest path out of the present perils leads straight ahead, passing battle fields by the wayside. It is impossible that peace should be the result of separation. A division of the Union would be but the preparatory step to a war ten-fold more disastrous and consuming than that in which we are now involved. Every interest demands imperatively, the most vigorous prosecution of the present war for the re-establishment of the authority of the National Government, in the whole extent of its territory. Any settlement short of this mark, means only a postponement of war for a few years, until the slave-holders are better prepared to renew it. Then we shall have a state of chronic hostilities, disastrous, and wasting as the pestilence at noonday, and never to end until Republican Government is blotted out, and the people take refuge under a military despotism, for security. Vast as is the Territory stretching from the Atlantic and Gulf to the shores of the Pacific, it is too small to contain more than one American government. Being inhabited by one race of people it must be ruled by one Government. Nature has so written it in the book of fate. A peace must be conquered and not purchased. A compromise peace will cost the Nation half of its domain, and will be a virtual affirmance and establishment of the alleged right of Secession. The Great Republic would be shorn of a million square miles, lose twelve millions of population, and the people would be left without a Government possessing sovereign power.

But let us suppose that an armistice be declared, and commissioners be appointed to agree on a boundary, and that the line of the Potomac and the Ohio, be adopted, and from Cairo that it be run due West to California, giving the Southern Confederacy New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory; and no peace could be concluded with a less surrender of Territory; and that the usual treaty of amity and commerce were made betwixt the two Governments. Would permanent peace and renewed friendship follow such a settlement? The ink would not be dry with which the articles of separation were written, before the Confederates would inaugurate a policy of territorial aggrandizement.

Having achieved its independence by military demonstration, the Southern Confederacy would set about organizing an immense army. Every man fit to bear arms would be enrolled and drilled. The Government itself would be modeled after the despotic slave system. Society there is divided into three castes, viz: slaveocracy, poor whites and helots. There would be a Dictator for President surrounded by an insolent oligarchy, and a standing army to enforce his edicts.

Military and territorial ascendency would be the grand aim of our Southern neighbors. The slaves performing the drudgery of the field, the masters and their retainers would have leisure to organize their army. In a few years the Confederates would have a numerous fleet of iron plated and steel clad steamers armed with rifle cannon, which in case of hostilities would prey on our commerce on every sea. The harbors of the South would be fortified against all possibility of successful assault. The line of the Potomac and Ohio would bristle with impregnable fortresses. Every bend would have its battery. A fleet of steel clad gun-boats would be placed on the Mississippi and Ohio. Behind the border fortifications military camps would be established for the training of armies. Every preparation would be made for offensive operations that money, skill, and European arsenals could provide.

The Confederate Government would raise revenue by laying an export duty on cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo, and an import tax on all Northern manufactures and European goods.

Meanwhile the Confederates would be intriguing for the extension of the system of slavery over feeble and anarchial Mexico and Central America. The Coolie and the slave trade would be re-opened for the greater supply of unpaid labor. These schemes and aggressions would involve the most serious danger of conflict between the rival nations. Every year the slave holders would hate the free North more bitterly and malignantly, and would avoid no opportunity for quarrel. And, as a contemporary truly remarks, "Conflicts of legislation and of jurisdiction—of tariffs and of trade—would originate ceaseless questions of irritating debate; opposition of policy in diplomacy would embroil us in every collision of European states, from which we are now so happily exempt; while the deep source of our present difficulties, *Slavery*, would assume a yet more formidable character. The restoration of fugitives would be demanded, and insisted upon as an indispensible condition of peace; would be refused as an indignity and a crime; would be enforced by marauding expeditions from the South; would be resisted unto blood—till the passions of both parties became roused, local outrages and partisan conflicts would be merged in public and open war."

Emissaries from the South would prowl over Missouri, Maryland, Western Virginia and Delaware, poisoning the minds of the people, fomenting discontents and promising them Southern succor, in case they rebelled and attempted to secede from the Union.

To be able and ready to meet and resist a Southern invasion at any moment, the Free States would be obliged to organize and support a great standing army in time of peace. Immense fortresses must be [illegible]. A navy of steamers [illegible] greater than that of the slaveholders, must be constructed, manned, armed and maintained. Enormous taxes must be levied on property. The American would be taxed like the Englishmen on all he ate, drank, wore, owned or owed. He would live for little else than to pay taxes.

War would break out between the two sections. Peace would be made. Then greater preparations would be made than before, for the renewal of the struggle.—The two nations would become little else than gigantic military camps like the leading powers of Europe. Advocates of separation, this is but a feeble picture of the miseries and evils which your mode of adjustment of the National difficulties, would inflict on your own section! We of the North fight for *existence*. We fight to make life in the future endurable, property secure and prosperity possible. We must conquer or be conquered. It will be infinitely easier for the loyal people to put down a rebellion however formidable, than hereafter to wage war with a foreign and prepared nation. "Gentlemen cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace" between the segments of a divided nation. We can secure peace only by crushing out the rebellion and founding on an immovable basis, that Union erected by the fathers, which alone will yield quiet, prosperity and happiness. Whatever class resists the Union must be subjugated or exterminated. The Republic is worth more than the lives of its traitor enemies.

Mr. Washburne's Force Bill.

The bill to clothe the President with full power for the collection of revenues, introduced by Mr. Washburne of Illinois and passed in the House, awaits only the concurrence of the Senate to become a law. It is similar to the act of 1833, and like that is popularly known as "The Force Bill." Unlike that, however, it does not seem to be designed merely for temporary necessities, but has provisions of a permanent character; and there is therefore no section setting a limit of time to its operation. The bill sets out with provisions that do no violence to any commercial interest, and gradually becomes more stringent and arbitrary as each of the preceding sections shall be found to fail. Thus, where revenues cannot be collected in the ordinary way at ports of entry, the President is authorized to enlarge the powers of surveyors in the ports of delivery for that district. But if neither at the ports of entry nor delivery can the duties be collected, the President may establish custom-houses on land or at sea, with a collector who shall attend to the matter, residing at such place (in fort or vessel) where the custom-house has been established. These provisions, it will be seen, are of a peaceful character. Next comes the 4th section, and those following it, which tighten the screws around the seceded States, using force where argument has failed. The 4th section provides that in case of civil war, and where State governments are arrayed against the Union, the President may, by proclamation, declare such State to be insurgent, and may close and blockade its sea ports and cut off all commercial relations between it and loyal States by land. He may employ the army, navy and militia of the Union to enforce his proclamation, and proceedings for seizure and forfeiture may be had in any court of the United States. Provision is made in the bill in favor of loyal portions of insurgent States, with whom intercourse may be conducted subject to temporary regulations of the President and Departments. It is also provided that "all "goods and chattels, [negroes!] wares and "merchandize coming from said insurgent "State," etc., shall be forfeited to the United States. This puts the "contraband" out of the reach of the fugitive slave law, according to the Southern rendering of "chattel."

The bill has been laid on the table, in the Senate, but there is no doubt of its early passage by that body.

Captain McAllister.

Captain McAllister, of the 16th Illinois Regiment, whose death at the hands of Missouri secessionists was announced yesterday by telegraph, was a merchant of Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., and a gentleman of much promise. When the account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached him, he at once addressed himself to the organization of a volunteer company, of which he was subsequently elected Captain. He had unbounded influence over his men, every one of whom would have followed him to the cannon's mouth; and, now that he has fallen by the hand of a cowardly assassin, they will not be slow, when the opportunity offers, to avenge the death of their gallant leader.

Captain McAllister was a native of Kentucky, and twenty-eight years of age. He leaves a young wife and two children.

Gen. Lyon's Army.

The following is the force with which Gen. Lyon marched from Booneville, July 3d, in quest of Jackson:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	[illegible]
Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 6 companies	[illegible]
Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 4 companies	[illegible]
Pioneer Detachment	[illegible]
Artillery Detachment	15
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961
One company 2d Infantry U. S. A.	[illegible]
One company 2d Artillery U. S. A.	[illegible]
Fourth Artillery recruits	[illegible]
General service	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

With the exception of the First Iowa Regiment, the men were armed with rifled muskets. The artillery of Gen. Lyon consisted of four brass pieces—one 12 and three 6-pounders—one 24-pound howitzer, and one iron 6 pounder. Gen. Lyon maintained strict discipline among his troops, and was becoming very popular with the Missourians.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—The effort which has been made in several of the late sessions of Congress to pass a general bankrupt law for the clearing up of all old matters in insolvency, has been revived again at this session, Mr. Aldrich of Minn. taking the initiative. The bill which he has offered is similar in its provisions to that passed some twenty years ago, and will meet as few objections as any. It has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and a majority are known to be in favor of it; but the House will hardly venture upon such legislation before the regular session next winter.

A Fish Story—Anecdote of a Dainty Pickerel.

A gentleman in Oconomowoc, Wis., writes the following tough story to a gentleman in this city, from which it appears the pickerel in that section are fond of gold sleeve buttons:

"On last week Thursday (4th of July), I was out with my wife fishing on the lake in a boat, and during the day I lost one of my sleeve buttons overboard, and of course never expected to see it again, as it was in the bottom of the lake. I regretted it very much as they were a present to me some eight years ago from a friend. Yesterday morning we got up about 4 o'clock, and thought we would go out and have a bit of a fish before breakfast. We had very good luck, and I caught a pickerel over two feet in length, and took him home to our boarding place and had him dressed for dinner, and *in him were my sleeve buttons!*

"If you can find any fish ahead of the kind we have here, I would like to see them. This is true every word of it, and can be sworn to."

Letter from Mrs. Lincoln.

[From the Louisville Journal, 9th.]

It has been published in the Southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 20, 1861.

COL. JOHN FRY:

My Dear Sir:—It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons, to be used in the defence of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and filial pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every [illegible] of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory, are rudely assailed by ungrateful and [illegible] hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the imperiled flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the [illegible] of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defence they [illegible] be invincible.

Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while [illegible] the honors which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

Yours very sincerely,
MARY LINCOLN.

Piracy on the Ohio.

[illegible], July [illegible], 1861.

The steamer [illegible] was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom by the notorious A. G. Jenkins. As she neared the shore at a given signal, thirty [illegible] and ordered her to cast anchor, which she was forced to do, after which they boarded her and upon search found one box of pistols and a few stands of arms, which they carried off, together with goods taken from passengers. They then told the officers that as they were particular friends and acquaintances, they [illegible].

[illegible] under Surveillance.

The following order has been issued:

[illegible] Hereafter, the telegraph will convey no dispatches concerning the operations of the army, not permitted by the commanding General.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

War Department, July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Fourth in Boston—The Monster Concert—The Procession—The Oration—Sights and Side Shows—[illegible]—The Hippopotamus—The Whale—Military Matters—The President's Message.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 8, 1861.

You will not require to be told that the great event of the past week has been the celebration of the Fourth. *Cela va sans dire*, as our Gallic brethren say. And such a celebration as refreshed the patriotic soul to contemplate, and shamed the carpers and croakers who have been deluging the prospective celebration with liberal anticipations of cold water. It has been a favorite remark with some of the [illegible] philosophers of this [illegible] that the pulses of the people could not throb to the National Anniversary while the dagger of rebellion was striking at the Nation's heart. But the people didn't see it in that light. It occurred to them that it was more of a duty and privilege in "perilous times" like these than in the piping times of peace to salute the day and testify their devotion to what it symbolizes. If the celebration in other cities kept pace with that in Boston, never was there seen more spontaneity and heartiness in any Anniversary since the Declaration of Independence. There seemed to prevail, however, a more thorough appreciation of the day's true meaning, and though there was no lack of the usual tumultuous demonstrations of fire-crackers, torpedoes, and small arms of every sort, the current of popular feeling was deeper as well as stronger than usual. The impending of a battle and the widely spread impression that the morrow might bring tidings of grave import, quickened the universal patriotic sentiment, and gave a higher tone to the day.

Don't imagine that I am going to bore you with a narrative of the day. Fourth of July celebrations are pretty much the same everywhere, and we have had eighty-five of them since the country was born. Boston, to be sure, has the reputation with connoisseurs of setting out rather a more varied and attractive bill of fare than most cities; but however good a Fourth of July may be to the participants, a formal account of its proceedings is very much such reading as last year's almanac. So I shall skip lightly over the official portions of the day's entertainment and gather honey from some of the incidents and reflections that occurred in the day's rambles among the side shows.

All the city's provisions for the amusement of the people were liberally partaken of, and with a gusto which left no doubt of the popular appreciation of the city's style of catering. The monster concert on the Common was the first grand card. One hundred musicians participated in the rendering of the national airs of all nations—at least of such nations as have a national air worth playing. A military review and a regatta occurring at the same hour gave serious trouble to our country cousins who were eager to see both, but whose individuality was so marked that they could not spread themselves over the intervening space and gaze upon both spectacles at once. The procession, which moved immediately after the military review, had no feature of extraordinary interest. The most attractive part of it was the concourse of steam fire engines, gaily decorated for the day. The city has nine of these useful citizens, and they proved their claims to consideration before the day waned. No alarm of fire occurred during the forenoon or while the procession was in route; but ten minutes after the procession was dismissed the fire bells found their tongues, and the rest of the day was a constant succession of alarms. Two of the fires were very destructive; one burning twelve houses, the other consuming several docks, stores, houses and ships in East Boston, burning over six acres of surface, rendering more than a hundred families homeless and destroying upwards of a half million dollars of property.

Mr. Parson's oration before the city government was one of the most thoughtful and original documents of the time. It will not sustain comparison with Mr. Everett's oration in New York for elegance and elaborateness of finish; but in logical power and force of statement, and in the lessons of patriotism which it inculcates, it possesses qualities which are not often found in such productions.

From morn till dewy eve, from the rising of the sun till the appearance of the comet and some time after, the city was a vast bee-hive. You may have heard that Boston possesses an institution called the Common. Whenever a holiday occurs, all Boston begins the day with a syllogism:

This is a day of enjoyment.
The Common was given us for enjoyment.
We must therefore go to the Common.

And directly great tidal waves of people flood the Common and proceed soberly to the business of amusement. And the ordinances of the city are as if they were not, and the bronze mandates to "keep off the grass" are disregarded, and the innocent mirth of the citizens gushes without fear of the grim and uniformed officers upon whom the laws rely for their enforcement. The day before yesterday was no exception to the ordinary rule. A dense crowd collected to hear the Union concert at eight o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until the culmination of density in the evening at the fireworks the crowd was on the steady increase. Any crowd, however called together, is a study, but a Fourth of July crowd is the study of studies. The familiar types were all present; and all classes of society were represented, from the staid and respectable property holder who pays a large real estate tax, to the poor vagabond who has only a prospective claim to a few square feet of earth. The young man from the country with his "store clothes" sticking closely about him, playing swain to "bonnie lassie" with very expensive and very awkwardly-hung skirts, the two looking hot and wretched and discontented with all the world except with each other and the Stars and Stripes; the other young man from the country (and sooth to say, the young men from the city, too,) with "*Nunc est bibendum*" written upon his face, and "*nunc pede libero*" indicated in every movement of his unsteady knees,—there are to be seen wherever the American eagle flaps his wings over a city on Independence Day. And these other frequenters of Fourth of July celebrations were not lacking to this one, and I am sorry to say the bibulous class predominated. The Common was skirted with booths where the inner man and the inner woman might be *refreshed*—not with spirituous compounds here, however,—and great sights were seen in and about these booths. It is no small beer to wring profit out of a State on a Fourth of July any more than it is to keep a hotel, and considerable amusement may be derived from a contemplation of the dodges resorted to by the competitors to draw fish to their individual nets. There is even a certain grim pleasure in watching the chop-fallen countenances of those who have been distanced in the race for patronage. Towards night I was attracted by the peculiarly woe-begone expression of one merchant, who contemplated large piles of gingerbread and pea nuts, which had not "waned with the waning hours." Entering into conversation with him, I found that he had calculated upon a profit of about $10 on the day's transactions, but his mind was gradually softening to the conclusion that he should be very well pleased if he got out with a whole skin pecuniarily. Chancing to meet him the next day, I could not do less than ask him the net results of the day, and was grieved to find that in his own language "the day was a bad spec, and he was two dollars out."

The varied scene upon the Common attracted the presence of one acute observer who is always on the *qui vive* for anything good that may be going, and who serves up his observations and impressions in a style and with a charm that are well known to lovers of American literature. Of course I mean the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who was roaming about in search of the ludicrous, the pathetic, or any thing that might offer itself to his keen and quick eye. And he only found enough to point many a moral and lay the foundation of many a good story. When I saw him he was listening with evident admiration to an itinerant picture shower and poet, who was reading off verses and exhibiting stereoscopic views, the former gratis, and the latter at the rate of thirty views for ten cents. Cheap enough—for in thirty views one may see many marvelous things, as the Autocrat himself tells us in his pleasant paper upon "Sun Painting," and especially with the literature thrown in, and poetry at that; why, you couldn't do better at the regular shops where they vend such arts. Apropos of itinerants, it is singular what a horde of those gentry such an occasion brings to light, and not a whit less singular what a universality of articles they contrive to offer the public as merchandise. Their wares comprise all conceivable things, great and small, costly and cheap, good, bad and indifferent. And you cannot fail to observe what a variety of implements are offered to contribute to the amusement of the human race, to test its capacities in various directions, active or passive, and to serve to put money into the purse of the owner. There is scarcely a muscle in the human frame whose capacity cannot be measured by some instrument fabricated expressly for the purpose and offered to your use at the low figure of one cent for each trial. You may also test the strength of your powers of *blowing*, if you are willing to put your mouth to an aperture where some hundreds of mouths have been before you; and the traveling spirometer man will favor you with observations on your pulmonary condition, with hints for its improvement, all for the modest sum of two cents. All these and more delights were offered to the amusement-seeking crowd on the Common. Would that you were adequate to the description of them all. One figure especially "dwells in my memory yet:" of an old woman with a hand organ and a voice, such a voice! I pray you may never be condemned to hear it. The only terms of description which can convey any idea of its horrors are crystallized in the expression of a bystander, that it was something between the whistle of a March wind and the filing of a hand saw.

Two great features of the day were two visitors from the animal kingdom, that are just now creating sensation, the Hippopotamus and the Whale. The former is really a great Zoological curiosity. He is the first of his species that has ever favored this western continent with his presence, at least since the continent has been peopled by the present race. The advertisement styles him also the first that has been in Europe for 1500 years, but this is an error, wilful or otherwise. I remember reading a description some years ago, by Prof. Owen, of one in the Zoological Gardens in London in 1850 and it is not unlikely that he (or she) is there still, as the animal does not reach maturity until the age of fifteen or twenty years. The specimen now on exhibition, here is a little less than three years old, and is an infant in comparison with what he will be [illegible]. An [illegible] infant certainly, for already he is 1500 pounds in weight. And if we may believe the bulletin of his proprietors, he is even heavier than that in value, and is worth considerably more than his weight; for they say he represents in money no less than six thousand [illegible]. Not a pretty creature to look at is the Hippopotamus. [illegible]. His head is large, his mouth stretches literally from ear to ear, and his eye has a look of utter vacancy, not denoting in any sort the sagacity which naturalists ascribe to the beast. Why he should be called a "river-horse" it is not easy to [illegible]; "river-hog" would be a more appropriate name, for he resembles a hog more than any other animal known to us. This animal is exhibited upon the Common and is kept in an immense tank [illegible] to his native element [illegible] when his keeper draws him out (literally and figuratively) to show his accomplishments to the spectators. We are told that the natives of the [illegible] esteem a certain portion of the flesh of the hippopotamus lying immediately next the hide as very delicate eating; but assuredly the Anglo-Saxon mouth does not water in his presence. For further particulars as to the habits of the animal, Gordon Cumming may be referred to; he was in the habit of "bagging" the animals in great numbers. As for the whale I confess myself *in delicto*. I have not yet seen his mammal-ship. But many thousands have, and I mean to; and as he is one of the institutions of Boston at present, it may become my duty to describe him in a future letter.

No important military movements since my last. The two regiments a week that were to leave for the seat of war have failed the past week. No troops have left since the departure of the 11th regiment on the 29th of June. Next will undoubtedly witness the departure of Col. Couch's, Col. Webster's and perhaps Col. Gordon's regiments.

The President's Message is received here with great satisfaction, so far as it can be understood with the mutilations and distortions of the telegraph. Its recommendations for the raising of men and money touch a responsive chord in Massachusetts, and his statement of the preliminary stages of the rebellion, places in a clear and strong light the attitude of the Government and of those who seek to overthrow it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Progress of the House and Senate—A Mild Republican offers an Anodyne—An Illinois Democrat offers an Olive Branch—An Illinois Republican puts forward a Radical Measure—The House limits its business to the Grand Essentials of the War service—A Traitor Congressman's Adventure.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

Neither House of Congress did anything on Saturday. The House and Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Geo. W. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and adjourned. It is supposed that next Saturday will be devoted to the commemoration of Senator Douglas, in a similar manner. The occasion will be one of uncommon interest, and the eulogies appropriate to the passing away forever of so great and memorable a man, will absorb much attention, even in the midst of our country's great emergency, which fixes the regards of all.

The proceedings of to-day in the House were only important as laying a solid foundation for the essential work of the session. The selection of Thaddeus Stevens, one of the oldest, most experienced, and most able of the practical business men of the House and the country, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is especially happy. So is the assignment of Elihu B. Washburne to the chairmanship of the very important Committee on Commerce, and of Owen Lovejoy to that of the Committee on Agriculture. For the Military Committee, Frank P. Blair, jr., will, it is thought make a most active and efficient chairman. It is to be regretted that Col. Curtis, of Iowa, thought fit to resign the post assigned him as a member of the same Committee. Colonel Curtis is one of the most indefatigable members of the House, and has distinguished himself by the extraordinary energy and perseverance with which he has engineered the Pacific Railroad enterprize in Congress. He is, moreover, a man of large military knowledge and experience, having had a leading command in the Mexican war, and is a graduate of West Point. It is hoped that his resignation from the Military Committee was not out of pique at Col. Blair's preferment to the chairmanship of it—a post which was clearly due him by courtesy of Speaker Grow, as well as by the expectation of the country, since his defeat for the Speakership of the House.

Following the announcing of committees, came the offering of a large number of bills and resolutions. Mr. Diven, of N. Y., offered a long address to the people in insurrection against the Government, which he wanted passed by the House and Senate, and signed by the President, to be sent to the Governors of the seceded States and promulgated to their people. The Clerk was proceeding to read this queer document, which set out with declaring what were not the objects of the war waged for the maintenance of the Government, when Mr. Lovejoy rose and objected. He thought we had talked to those people long enough with words and with resolutions. He was now for talking bullets. This seemed to hit the sense of the House exactly, and the further reading of Mr. Diven's resolutions was dispensed with. Mr. Diven is a new member, and one of the mildest style of Republicans.

Mr. Philip B. Fouke of Illinois, next got up a long batch of resolutions, designed to express a moderate degree of confidence in the Administration, an entire endorsement of Gen. Scott and his war policy, a recommendation to the Executive to ignore all party considerations in appointments to office, and a declaration that "it is our solemn and Christian duty to tender the olive-branch of peace to our misguided fellow-citizens of the disloyal States." These propositions of a Democratic brother, who appears anxious to get up a universal love feast and political millennium based upon the cessation of hostilities towards the traitors and rebels who have sworn the destruction of the Government, were treated by the House with much levity. They were ruled out of order by the Speaker, at this time. Mr. Fouke avows it to be his chief object to procure an endorsement of Gen. Scott at the hands of the House—believing that there is a party strongly opposed to the distinguished chieftain and his policy of conducting the present war. But the idea of talking about "olive branches" in the very presence of an armed and relentless enemy, whose lines of war and masked batteries are planted almost within sight of the Capitol where Mr. Fouke professes to represent a share of the American people, is frightfully absurd. It is as foreign to "Gen. Scott's policy," as it is false to any just ideas of our national honor, dignity or safety. It is doubtful whether Mr. Fouke's resolutions—whatever be their motive—could command thirty votes in the House.

John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, (of bowie-knife celebrity) got up a resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire into the facts relative to all persons in the employ of the various Departments who are hostile to the Government, and to request their removal. This was adopted, and as the committee have power to send for persons and papers, a close inquisition and highly interesting report may be anticipated. Perhaps the traitors will take timely warning and resign quietly, before they are made uncomfortably conspicuous.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois introduced his resolutions favoring the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the removal of Major Emory, and declaring that it is no part of the duty of our soldiers to recapture or return fugitive slaves. These emphatic resolutions took the House a little by surprise, introduced, as they were, at the very outset of the new Congress, and at a time when the feeling in favor of burying the slavery issue has gained extensive currency in the ranks of the Republicans. The result was seen in a pretty large number of Republican votes cast in favor of laying the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy on the table. As all the Democratic and American members voted the same way, they were sent to the table by a majority of 26. The result might have differed somewhat had Mr. Lovejoy been able to get the question taken separately on his three resolutions. But having failed to request this before the first name was called on the yeas and nays, Speaker Grow decided that it was too late for a division of the question, and consequently those who opposed any of the propositions, had to vote against the whole. This being considered, perhaps it is surprising that the resolutions secured so large a vote as they did.

The House passed Judge Holman's (of Ind.) resolutions, confining the business of the House to bills and resolutions concerning the military, naval and financial affairs of the government, and amended it so as to include "general questions of a judicial character." It refused to include "all propositions which look to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties of the country," which Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, who professes to want a peaceable separation of the North from the South, proposed as an addition to the business which might be transacted.

Upon the whole, the indications of the temper and purpose of the House, as manifested in this day's session, were a cheering augury to the country, and constitute an assurance that no trifling or temporizing or postponement or delay is likely to be countenanced by the majority in Congress.

The Senate, having no business perfected, adjourned early, after Mr. Polk of Missouri had defeated, by objection, the passage of Mr. Wilson's resolutions offered Saturday. This stoppage of the business of the Senate by open and avowed secessionists, who are enemies to the Government they pretend to be serving, is preeminently outrageous and disgraceful. An extremely interesting incident occurred Sunday afternoon at the camp of the Ohio regiments, between Alexandria and Vienna. Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, of the Dayton (Ohio) District, went out, in company with Messrs. Pendleton and Cox, fellow-members from Ohio, to visit the encampment, arrived on the ground, the Dayton boys, who cherish a feeling of loathing, little short of absolute hatred, for their fellow citizen who misrepresents their district, by crying for peace with the treacherous enemy they are meeting on the field, began to chafe under the insult of his presence. Hisses and groans were heard, which Mr. Vallandigham treated with some exhibition of contempt, when some one threw an apple at him. This was followed by the throwing of a few stones, when Capt. Harris, of Cincinnati, and Major Barrett of Dayton, rushed in to the rescue, and begged Mr. Vallandigham to leave the ground, which he did, unharmed. Capt. Harris did not escape so easily. He was struck with several stones designed for Mr. Vallandigham and considerably hurt. Several men were ordered under arrest, but not before the eyes of Mr. Vallandigham were regaled on his departure from the lines in a carriage with an effigy suspended between heaven and earth, bearing the label—"Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor." A patriotic soldier was seen near with a levelled musket pointed at the effigy. It is to be hoped that the lesson may prove a warning to the members from Ohio, that our brave and loyal soldiers in the service of the country, whom he would betray, have feelings which must be respected. The Cleveland Greys are said to have been concerned with the Dayton company in the demonstrations against Mr. Vallandigham.

AURORA.

MORMONS.—There are now about 1300 Mormons at Florence, about five miles north of this city. The steamer Omaha, on her last trip, brought up 500, and the West Wind about 600 yesterday. We are informed that the [illegible] from Salt Lake [illegible] the Mormons in this vicinity to [illegible]. We do not know the reason for this [illegible]. [illegible] Mormons, on their journey over the plains this year, have avoided Salt Lake and passed on to California.—*Omaha (Neb.) Republican, 4th.*

Anniversary of Rockford Female Seminary.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 11, 1861.

The Rockford Female Seminary is situated on a high bluff, above and [illegible] Rock River. [illegible]. Miss Sill, the principal, has been identified with it from its commencement.

At the opening of the exercises [illegible] ent parts of the audience to make room.

A chant, prayer, and chorus, opened the exercises, and were followed by an address of greeting by Miss Evans, of Belvidere. In the close of this address happy allusion was made to the fall of Sumter as the cause for blending old, and [illegible] into one grand display of patriotic bravery. Most touchingly she alluded to the fall of Ellsworth and the death of Douglas. She spoke, most feelingly of a late revival of religion in the Seminary. The paper was deeply interesting. The "Sicilian Vespers" were produced with [illegible] by Misses May and Talcott. Miss Lord, of Lewistown, read a paper on "Lights of History," drawing her illustrations from great men who have lived, commencing with Enoch and Abraham, and ending with Lincoln and Scott. Miss Raisons, of Lacon, followed with a comparison of our country to a sea voyage.

After a glee, "Happy and Light," Miss Hall, from Ashfield, Mass., of the Normal Department, read an essay on "Forces of the Age," as shown in our inventors, discoverers, &c., depicting the heroism of the age as evolved from these different branches. The essay was a marked success, as were all. A political essay on "Conflict and Conquest," by Miss Mary S. Clark of Elgin followed, delivered in a firm, clear voice, and with the stamp of genuine heroism. Her fine face was flushed to the neck, and we could almost imagine her a second Joan of Arc, with her insanity displaced by a genuine enthusiasm. The "Star Spangled Banner" followed, sung most richly as a chorus. We listened with great pleasure to Miss Parsons, of Lacon, on "Woven Threads." Threads of character, she said, were woven through education;—the universe is God's college, and the earth is only a room in it—each production of the earth is a book. Trees, flowers, &c., are to be woven into the web of character. Circumstances belong to earth, and are evanescent, but influences belong to heaven.

After a sweet song by Miss Clark, there were read extracts from the "Annual," a paper sustained in the Seminary, and Miss Miner, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, a member of the Middle class, read a paper on "Telegraph." We do no see as the Senior class surpasses the one below it, if this young lady represents the talent of her class. Miss Miner is a young lady whose wit and talent, as displayed by this paper, is only equalled by her beauty. Miss Mary D. May, of Belvidere, read an essay on Cromwell's remark to his portrait painter, "Paint me as I am, wrinkles and all," her theme being honesty and sincerity in every circumstance—a witty, searching paper. Miss Evans, from the same place, read a paper on "Veneration." She would make a perfect picture of St. Cecilia as in her spotless dress she stood there. Her theme was well adapted to her appearance.

The chorus, "Mighty Jehovah," was sung with great effect. Then followed the two master pieces of the day, "Magic of Motive," by Miss Mary O. Brown, of Rockford, picturing the departure of a volunteer for the war, and drawing tears from every eye, as she spoke; the scene, probably a picture of the leaving of an only brother; and the other, a spicy, cutting disquisition on "Soul-Biography," by Miss E. W. Ballard, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The recollection of these last two papers will live fresh in our mind for a long time—we hope, always. A "Decade Poem," by Miss A. S. Goodrich, a resident graduate, and the Valedictory, by Miss Annie B. Sewell, closed the exercises.

We have been thus particular in noticing the exercises of to-day because this Seminary, having just passed its tenth year, has proved to our State that there not only can be, but is, in Illinois, a Seminary which need not fall very far below South Hadley, in Massachusetts. The exercises of to-day, in the clearness of thought manifested, show conclusively that the work of mental culture has not been a superficial work with the young ladies who have to-day been graduated. We are proud of this Seminary at Rockford, and feel confident that the Chicago men whom we saw present, feel so too. A.

Beloit College Commencement.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, WIS., July 10, 1861.

We did not arrive at Beloit until Mr. Helmer's address was well under way. The subject, "Masculine, Feminine and Neuter," was handled in a firm, sound, and deeply interesting manner. Our modern definition of conservatism he spoke of as a species of "old fogyism" that would hold and stop progress instead of directing it. A conservative man of to-day was one who would go as slowly down the rapids of the St. Lawrence as he would sail among the "Thousand Isles." The duty of conservative men is to guide and direct, not to check. The right tone of mind is to be secured by blending and harmonizing the masculine and the feminine—the sound logic of the one with the faith and hope of the other. We have a "Cosmos" by a masculine mind, we need one by a feminine mind. He believed the world is going on through its troubles to the shores of civilization. In science, the practical of the inventor and discoverer needs the faith of the other sex to make it profitable and useful. Scientific eyes do not see God. The faithful and hopeful eyes of woman are necessary to see God. As the approaches to Olympus are silent to-day, where they were once vocal with the mythology of the ancients, so the approaches to Zion might be silent, but for woman. In the same way he spoke of the effect of the combined masculine and feminine in theology and kindred matters of research. The masculine or the feminine alone would be useless, while the two combined make the good effects of life. People should be *themselves*. Men should not need leaders. If men and women are to be automatons, they might be got up at less expense.

The address was a brilliant, and at the same time a highly useful one.

At a little after half past one the procession was formed, and proceeded to the grove, headed by the Rockford Brass Band. This band has reached a singular perfection. The music was sacred, and very impressive. Rockford is fortunate in the possession of a band of so accomplished musicians.

The exercises were opened with prayer by President Chapin, followed by Pleyel's Hymn. The salutatory by E. R. Heath, of Beloit, was good, the Latin well written and well delivered. Its great excellence, however, was its brevity. Mr. R. L. Adams, of Beloit, followed in a long oration on "Personal Character, a Controlling Power in History," drawing his illustrations from the histories of our great men. He warmed with his theme. Mr. Charles E. Simmons, of Troy, New York, delivered an oration on "Polite Literature as a Means of Mental Culture," which he forgot when partly through, and was obliged to keep his audience in painful suspense while he sought his place in and refreshed his memory from his manuscript. As there were but four in the graduating class, the salutatorian delivered an oration on the "Entrance of Garibaldi into Naples." We were disappointed in it. The master's oration, by J. W. Strong, of Beloit, was good; and the Valedictory by Mr. R. M. Keyes, of Conneaut, Ohio, was, as Valedictories always are, good, common place, and interesting to those addressed.

Altogether the exercises satisfied very few, if any. This is a misfortune, for heretofore Beloit has stood high in the scale of literary merit, and we are convinced this effort was the result of untoward circumstances. A.

Proclamation of Col. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SMITH,
PALMYRA, July 3, 1861.

To the Citizens of Palmyra and Marion County:

The headquarters of the 16th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers is now located in your city.

We come into your midst with no hostile intent toward Union loving, peaceful citizens. To all such the appearance of United States soldiers on such a mission as ours should rather be hailed with gladness than viewed with suspicion and mistrust.

In so large a body of men as constitute a regiment, there must of necessity be some less refined than we could wish, but it shall be the earnest endeavor of the officers of this regiment to curb the passions and to punish with the utmost severity the excesses of any such.

Your hearthstone shall be held inviolate, your families protected from insult and injury, and your ladies treated with civility and politeness. No one shall be molested unless known to entertain treasonable sentiments towards the Government, and to be aiding and abetting its enemies.

It is earnestly desired by the Colonel commanding, that the most friendly relations should exist between those who love the institutions and government of our country, and the soldiers who have volunteered to protect them.

He would therefore invite every one who may have misconstrued our motives, to return to the peaceful occupation of their houses and the resumption of their daily business, confidently believing that a better acquaintance and a freer interchange of sentiment will conduce to the welfare of both citizens and soldiers.

R. F. SMITH,
Col. Com. 16th Reg. Ill. Volunteers.

Another Maryland Traitor Promoted.

The gallant ranks of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers should receive such a recognition from the Government as their courage and determination in the face of difficulties that can easily be imagined deserve, and such a support as will preserve their zeal undiminished in time of service. We trust that the Secretary of War was not apprised of the circumstances of the case when he sanctioned the appointment of the Lieutenant Colonel to this regiment. Nathan T. Durham received this important commission. Unless his spirit has undergone a wondrous change since the 19th of April, this man is as little in sympathy with the great movement against rebellion as Marshal Kane. On that memorable day, he was, as we are assured, one of the party who shouldered their muskets to impede the progress of the loyal troops to the defence of the Capital.

There is so much that is humiliating in the elevation of even a suspected person to a commanding position in the service of the Union [illegible] so much of deep indignation from the hearts of the people of [illegible] have received from official indiscretions, that it is urgently demanded of the Secretary of War to sift the circumstances of this and every even remotely similar case. Why is Durham honored in [illegible], while the brave soldier (Capt. J. C. McConnell) who, with persistent [illegible] the regiment, in spite of [illegible] or given [illegible]? If the Secretary of War desires to strengthen the hands of the [illegible] the good cause, he will speedily institute a rigorous inquiry into the precise facts of Durham's appointment, and act accordingly, without fear or favor.—*N. Y. Tribune, 10th inst.*

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Description of the Principal Vessels.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The blockading fleet now employed on our southern coast has [illegible] the resources of the United States.

The [illegible] regular men-of-war thirty [illegible] gun boats [illegible] transports, are now actively [illegible] in the service of the Government. Of course, a large number of these naval vessels and chartered transports are not calculated for offensive operations at sea, but a rough selection of the worst among them would furnish a fleet sufficiently powerful to combat successfully with the best craft in the possession of the rebels.

PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

The following ports in the Southern States must be shut out from all commercial intercourse, if the blockade is made as efficient as the recognized law of nations requires:

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Petersburg, Richmond.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, Beaufort, Wilmington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Georgetown, Charleston.

GEORGIA.—Savannah, Brunswick.

FLORIDA.—St. Mary's, Key West, Fort Jefferson, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Pensacola.

ALABAMA.—Mobile.

LOUISIANA.—The mouths of the Mississippi river.

TEXAS.—Galveston, Matagorda Bay, Brazos Santiago, mouth of the Rio Grande.

THE REGULAR MEN OF WAR.

The following table shows the number of regular men-of-war now employed in the blockading service, with the number of guns and men on board each vessel, and the tonnage:

Vessel.	Guns.	Officers & men.	Tons.
Steam frigate Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Roanoke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Powhatan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam frigate Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam corvette [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam corvette Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Pawnee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Water Witch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Mohawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Crusader	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam gunboat Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing frigate Constitution	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing frigate St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing frigate [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing frigate [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Jamestown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Vincennes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Preble	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Dale	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing corvette Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing gunboat Seminole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing brig Bainbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailing brig Perry	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Three storeships (armed)	[illegible]	170	....
Total	[illegible]	10,113	[illegible]

THE FLAG SHIP.

The Minnesota is the "flag-in-chief" of the blockading fleet, and flies the wide flag of Commodore Stringham of New York. She was hauled in to the wharf at Boston, to be fitted out for the "ready" state on the 4th of June, 1859, before her present occupation was thought of. She left Boston a few weeks since, touched at Hampton Roads, and seized $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco to begin with. The Minnesota is one of our largest screw steam frigates, 3,200 tons burden, rates 40 guns, and was built at Washington in 1855. She is an auxiliary propeller—that is, steam is only used by her in calm weather, or when the winds are adverse. She carries 600 tons of coal, and when under regular steam consumes 31 tons per day. Her propeller is moved by engines of 450 horse-power, which, in case of an emergency, may be increased to 800; and the machinery for hoisting and lowering the propeller is remarkably simple but of great force. She has made but one regular cruise—in the East Indies—from which she returned perfectly rotten, in 1859. Although rated for only 40 guns, she now carries between 60 and 70. Two of 11 inch calibre, both mounted at the stern, capable of throwing balls of 160 pounds weight. The same number of guns, of equal size, are placed in position at the bow of the vessel.

THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara (attached to the Florida division of the blockading squadron) is the largest man-of-war in America—probably in the world. Her first and second cruises were made in company with the English frigate Agamemnon, in the Atlantic telegraph expedition, when she was commanded by Captain William H. Hudson, the present commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston. She was next employed in carrying a large number of captured Africans from Charleston, South Carolina, to Liberia. On this cruise she was commanded by Captain John S. Chauncey.

After her return from Monrovia the Niagara laid idle at New York for six or eight months, when she was fitted up for the especial purpose of carrying home the Japanese Ambassadors. A temporary house was built on the spar-deck, running forward to the mainmast, which it has been found necessary to remove, that her full armament can be worked.

The Niagara is a screw frigate of 4,500 tons, and the first vessel of her class in the United States Navy. She was built at Brooklyn, New York, in 1855, from models designed by the late George Steers. The vessel is 345 feet long, 56 feet beam, 38 feet hold, and is propelled by three engines, which can be worked singly or together, up to 2,300 horse power. Her greatest speed, under steam, has been thirteen knots per hour, and under sail alone seventeen knots. She carries 500 men, exclusive of officers. Her armament is the most formidable and effective of any ship in the Navy. It consists of 11-inch guns for throwing shells weighing 160 pounds, and shot weighing 220 pounds, a distance of four miles. The guns are all on the spar-deck, and working on traverse pivots can be discharged from either side of the ship.

THE WABASH.

The Wabash (Gulf Division) was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the first week in June, and sailed for Charleston a few days afterwards. She is, without exception, the handsomest and most useful man-of-war in the service. Every particle of her composition is in perfect order. Her armament, machinery, hull and rigging, are examples of neatness. Her former batteries, which could throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, cost $86,180. The present one will throw two hundred pounds more, and will amount to about $87,000.

The Wabash is one of the five splendid steam frigates constructed in 1855. She is 3,200 tons burden, carries 500 men and 44 guns. Captain Mercer, of Maryland, commands her.

THE ROANOKE.

The Roanoke (Norfolk division) left this port for the Gulf on Sunday. She was built at Norfolk, and nearly broke her back in launching in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's important service on the Home station, she returned to Boston and was refitted at a cost of $300,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,000; so that about three years' duty have made her wear and tear, exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000 or nearly $1,300 a week. The Roanoke is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burden. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold. The shaft of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10 inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds each, twenty-eight 9-inch guns, 88 cwt.; two 12 pound heavy howitzers for the launches, and two 12-pound light howitzers for the cutters. The 9-inch and pivots are on the spar deck; there are also 9 inch on the gun-deck.

THE COLORADO.

The steam frigate Colorado (Gulf division) went in commission on the 3d of June, at Boston, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. The Colorado is 4,300 tons burden, carries 44 guns, 500 sailors, a marine guard of 50 rank and file, and a brass band. One of her guns weighs 15,000 and another 12,000 pounds. She was built in 1855, and never made a cruise but one, namely, as flag-ship of the Home Squadron. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, and her armament cost $81,340. On the 18th she sailed, and on the 20th her machinery broke down, owing to the treachery of Mr. Quinn, who fitted out her engines. She got away after a temporary stoppage, however. The Colorado's armament consists of 40 Paixhan broadside guns, two Dahlgren pivot guns and two howitzers. She carries 70,000 pounds of powder, and about 2,000 shells, and a full complement of small arms and ammunition. Commodore Mervine, now of the Mississippi, will soon transfer his wide flag to the Colorado.

THE POWHATAN.

The Powhatan (Florida division) is a side-wheel steam frigate, 2,415 tons burden, was built at Gosport 1850, and returned from the East last year, bringing the Japanese to San Francisco. She was about to be overhauled on her return, when Spanish movements in Central America, and subsequently the Southern insurrection, necessitated her remaining in commission—but with a new crew. She carries a heavy battery, consisting of ten nine inch guns and one eleven-inch gun, mounted on the forecastle. Thus armed, she is a very formidable vessel of war.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

This is the first American man-of-war ever commissioned exclusively with Northern officers. She was dispatched to the Gulf division from Boston not many days since, Commodore Mervine taking his quarters temporarily in her. She returned from China last year, having made two cruises in succession on that station. The Mississippi was attached to the famous Japan expedition, and previously to the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons. While on the latter the famous Kossuth took passage from Constantinople to England. It cost $[illegible] to fit her out lately. She is a steam frigate, rating 1,692 tons burthen, carrying eleven guns and three hundred and forty men.

THE BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn (Florida division) was built by Mr. Webb of this city, in 1858. She is 2,070 tons burden, rates with the St. Jacinto, Lancaster, Hartford and Richmond, and carries twenty-five guns. She has been in commission on the Home station since she first went on active duty, and has carried Mr. McLane and Mr. McKeon to and from Mexico. The Brooklyn's machinery is somewhat similar to that in the Niagara, but the Niagara has three engines, four boilers, and the rest of the machinery in keeping with her dimensions. The Brooklyn arrived at this port after an absence of eight months, and [illegible] went to sea again.

THE PAWNEE.

This is a steam gunboat constructed by Mr. Griffiths, of Philadelphia. Her machinery, which has been breaking down every week since she first left the Navy Yard, was built by contract. She cost $[illegible], is [illegible] feet in length, and has 47 feet beam—one foot more than the frigate Lancaster, whose draught is only 10 feet, a little more than half of the Pawnee. She is about 18 feet longer than the Wyoming, and has 14 feet more beam.

In the construction of the Pawnee great strength has been added to her frame by iron braces between the timbers and outer planking; also, by strips of iron running diagonally across the beams, supporting the deck, as well as heavy iron bulkheads and heavy iron plates [illegible] ing to her great breadth of beam, is in the entire quite flat, possesses something entirely new in vessels of this class. Near the keel the bottom is convex in its form, while the bilge-water surface of the bottom is on a level with the lower part of the keel. In short, she is "a model gun boat" in every thing but usefulness. Her officers are, Captain Hartstein (who went home with the bark Resolute), Lieutenants Marcy and Lowry, Lieutenant (of Marines) Reynolds. Her station is in the Norfolk division.

News from [illegible].

[From the Charleston Courier, July [illegible].]

SICKNESS IN THE CAMP.

A letter to the Courier from the Confederate army near Winchester, dated on the [illegible] of June, says:

We have a great deal of sickness among the soldiers, although very few cases of severe dangerous diseases. They are principally of measles, diarrhoea and dysenteries, which, while they do not endanger life, disable from service for the time. Many, however, are improving, and a week or two will fill up our wasted columns.

The Presence of Henry May, the Baltimore Congressman, in Richmond—[illegible]—Passing Washington—[illegible] Jefferson, [illegible].

The following interesting and important account of affairs in Baltimore is from another letter, written at Richmond, on the 4th of July, and published in the Charleston Courier:

The principal bubble upon the wave of Richmond life to-day, or rather yesterday, is the arrival of Hon. Henry May, of Baltimore, the successful competitor in the recent contest for a member of Congress there, against Henry Winter Davis, the Black Republican candidate. The object of his visit has not transpired, but it is loudly whispered that it looks towards certain events in Maryland, which may have an influence in determining the continuance of the war. According to his statements, Baltimore is as effectually under the heel of the tyrant as if the hand of every man was in iron fetters. Federal troops are encamped in squares, and patrol its streets; cannon are planted at corners; citizens were arrested for even breathing secession; woman are insulted with impunity, outrages are perpetrated that make humanity blush; and, in a word, a reign of terror has been inaugurated, which, if not as cruel in results, is as bad in principle as that of Robespierre, which [illegible] a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall down and worship.

While this is the sad side of the picture, there are other features about it, which inspire the strongest hopes that the day of retaliation is not far distant. Thirty thousand men are said to be under arms, waiting concerted action. Silently and stealthily they have been preparing for the event, which they knew must come. The mercenaries have sought to deprive them of their weapons, but where one has been made a prize a hundred have taken its place. I learn this fact from a well informed Baltimorean, now in Richmond, and from another source *I have ascertained that not less than eight thousand muskets are at this moment concealed, and vigilantly guarded night and day.*

The Government has gone too far to retrace its steps. Baltimore must either be wiped out of existence, or the demands of its people be conceded. Property with them is no longer a matter of consideration. Fort McHenry may burn and bombard their homes, but with life and principle at stake, they will sleep upon the ashes before they yield one jot or tittle to the usurper.

My informant believes that a battle there is imminent. Affrays between the citizens and soldiers take place frequently. Already several on both sides have been killed and wounded. Should a fight result, we shall hear of scenes that only find a parallel in the bloody records of French revolutions, when the people fought and conquered the trained soldiers of their king behind barricades. The blow may be precipitated in less than a week. *Everything depends upon the success and movements of Gen. Johnston. If he has orders from the President to march into Maryland and towards Baltimore, the game commences at once.* Lincoln will find himself encompassed by forces in front and rear. Cut off from the North and West, Washington will be destroyed, and the footsteps of the retreating army, though tracked in blood across the soil of Maryland—as they assuredly will be in such an event—may possibly pave the way to an honorable peace.

The movements of Johnston within the last few hours are watched with intense interest. It is known that Cadwallader is on the march towards Virginia, and that a small battle had taken place between his advance guard and the forces of Col. Jackson; but beyond the arrival of forty cavalry, taken prisoners and brought to Winchester, the details of the affair have not transpired. Col. Jackson retired to draw the enemy into our line of operations, and Gen. Johnston, with the entire force under his command, advanced.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 30th ult., has the following:

Two gentlemen who had gone a fishing saw a small sailboat capsize. They went to its relief, and found a small negro boy belonging to Mr. Newton St. John on the bottom of the boat. It is ascertained that there were at least four persons on the boat. The boy Dick refuses to give any information. On the boat was found a file of the *Advertiser and Register*, also one of the *Evening News*, also one of the *Tribune*, also a small cotton U. S. flag, four or five packs of cards, a file of the *Illustrated News* of New York, etc. We refrain from giving more particulars for prudential reasons.

What Mr. Vallandigham [illegible] found in the Ohio Camp.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, who was an eye-witness of Mr. Vallandigham's visit to the Ohio Camp in Virginia, gives the following account of the affair:

Soon after the departure of the officers, I noticed what seemed to be an excited gathering of the Cleveland boys, and upon approaching it, I discovered a gentleman in the midst talking very earnestly, and using a great many emphatic gestures, who, upon inquiry, I learned was the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Dayton, Ohio. It seems that the Cleveland Grays had deputed a number of their company to inform him that his presence in the camp was disagreeable to them, and to request him quietly to withdraw. He was replying to this request when I first saw him, and in the act of doing so was evidently exerting himself to impress the deputation with a sense of his importance and his courage. "I am not" said he, "to be intimidated by a pack of blackguards here from Northern Ohio. I shall come to this camp as often as I please—every day if I wish, and I give you notice that I will have you taken care of. I will report your insolence to your commanding officer, and see if a pass from Gen. Scott is not to be respected." Here the honorable gentleman began to inquire after the names of several soldiers who were in the deputation, they, meantime, laughing, hissing and groaning a defiance of his threats, which he did not seem to relish.

Resuming his tone of bravado, he said, "I am ashamed of you, sorry for the honor of Ohio, and the troops of Ohio, that you have seen fit to treat me in this manner, but I give you to understand that if you expect to frighten me, you have mistaken your man." "Who," inquired one of the soldiers, "Who has the most reason to be ashamed, you of us, or we of you? We are here fighting for our country; you have meanly and traitorously tried to prevent it. We can stand your shame, and all the shame you have for us so far as the honor of our State is concerned, a *d——d sight better than you can stand the shame which mantles the honest Northern cheek at the mention of your name*." Repairing to the camp of the 2d Ohio Regiment, Mr. Vallandigham in a short time made his appearance again at the camp of the 1st, accompanied by two officers, whose presence seemed necessary to protect him. As he passed the quarters of the Grays the Fife Major struck up, in pleasing notes, the "Rogue's March," and he was asked if he could dance to that; several onions, thrown by invisible hands, struck near his head, and a storm of groans and hisses followed him on his walk toward the officers' quarters. In that vicinity, guarded by the officers, and by a line of guard especially detailed for the purpose, he engaged in conversation some time. Meanwhile an effigy, on which was an inscription, "Vallandigham, the traitor," was suspended from a tree in full sight from the road along which he took his departure, and at that time a company were engaged in practicing pistol shooting at it. Before he was entirely out of sight the effigy was taken down, placed astride of a rail, and carried to the trenches without the camp.

Such is a brief description of the feeling inspired in the bosom of our soldiers by the presence of a man among them, who stands, let us hope, alone in the North as the apologist for the unholy rebellion against our liberties. If any apology is necessary for this exhibition, can we not find it in the earnest that it furnishes of the patriotism and devotion of our troops. It was fortunate for this seditious Congressman that he visited a camp composed of men who were willing to temper their love of country with a reasonable allowance of human frailty. We would not answer for the consequences were he to visit some of the regiments surrounding this city who have no such balance.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, July 10.

The Pony Express passed here on the 8th, bringing the following summary of news from the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June [illegible].—The market remains as last advised, extremely dull. There are no prospects of a revival of trade until after the 4th of July celebration, for which much preparations are being made in San Francisco and other parts of the State.

The first overland emigrants of this season from the Western States, arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th. They met with no difficulties on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The San Bernardino *Patriot* of the 22d, represents that there are many secessionists in the southern counties of California. It says the secessionists are recruiting all through those counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy in [illegible]. A company of over 100 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occupies an isolated position, and [illegible] the secessionists in their schemes and if they secure it, it will be a great foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained.

[illegible]

Italian Officers on the Way to Wash[illegible]

[illegible] Garibaldi [illegible] campaign [illegible] Major Navone [illegible] they served [illegible] service, and [illegible] the Sardinian [illegible] during the [illegible] is a captain of [illegible] officer-like [illegible] Washington letters of recommendation from prominent men in this city, and will apply for service in the Federal army.

They say that the Italian sympathy is entirely with the Unionists, and that if we needed them, twenty thousand men would come from Italy to fight our battles.—*N. Y. Post.*

SOME OF THE BARGAINS AT
W. M. ROSS & CO.'S
Great Closing Out Sale:
ELEGANT FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES, reduced from fifteen to five dollars.
GRENADINE ROBES reduced from twenty-five to [illegible]
[illegible] ROBES reduced from ten to three dollars.
SUPERB PRINTED TISSUES reduced from one dollar [illegible]
[illegible]
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARBOYS
OIL VITRIOL,
NITRIC ACID,
MURIATIC ACID,
ACETIC ACID,
AGUA AMONIA,
SULPHURIC ETHER,
NITROUS ETHER,
100 Bbls. ASSORTED DYE WOODS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
SMITH & DWYER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 94 Lake and 31 Dearborn streets.

J. H. REED & CO.'S
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
Made from a superior article of
SARSAPARILLA ROOT,
Which we import expressly for it, and by a process which retains all the
ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.
It will be found a
PERFECT AND RELIABLE PREPARATION
FOR ALL
Diseases of the Blood.
J. H. REED & CO.
Apothecaries 144 and 146 Lake street.

TRUE PERSIAN INSECT POWDER—A safe and sure destroyer of
VERMIN OF EVERY KIND.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
AND
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,
At 139 Lake Street.
The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to [illegible] will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the [illegible] day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

SILK AND BUNTING
FLAGS,
Of the best quality, constantly on hand, and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers, and dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
[illegible] TONS BONES,
Whole, or ground for Fertilizers or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
162 South Water street.

WHAT IS IT?—"A Capital contrivance for warm weather."
WESTLAKE'S PATENT.
A great Economiser of Fuel.
SUMMER STOVE,
The Mistress' Pleasure.
FOR HEATING FLAT IRONS,
The Servant's Delight.
It Works Perfect.
It's all that it claims to be.
CHEAP, CONVENIENT, VALUABLE."
For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S
(Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle) 47 State street.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:
Gents—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the
HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out
ALL RIGHT,
And (with the exception of the binding of the books being soiled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation
As when first put into the Safe.
We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located.
Yours truly,
BARTLETT & JUDSON.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Cases and 2,000 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
At 8 cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Incorporated [illegible] February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and [illegible] of Specie paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of people, including minors and married women, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN C. HAINES, [illegible]
[illegible], Cashier.

VAN SCHAACK,
47 - - - - State Street, - - - - 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a large spit, directly [illegible] and Broiling can be done over live coals, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent [illegible] attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
MOVABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
[illegible] CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.
THE PEACE MAKER
[illegible]
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND NEATNESS.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks.
[illegible]

SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACH
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACH

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be [illegible] taken at the commencement of an attack [illegible] relief from pain and sickness will be [illegible]

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and [illegible] natural elasticity and strength of the whole [illegible]

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time [illegible] prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the [illegible]

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of [illegible] SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers [illegible]
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid [illegible]
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New [illegible]

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACH
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible]

PRICE, 25 CENTS.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, [illegible]
CAUTION.

A Friend in Need. Try it.
Oak Orchard Acid Spring
Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Banking and Exchange.
MORTON, THOMAS & CO.
EXCHANGE, GOLD AND BANK NOTES
GREENLEAF & SPINK
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN &
BANKING HOUSE
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
AIKEN & NORTON.
MARINE BANK.

Refrigerators.
REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES,
WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS,
Bathing Apparatus,
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOOD and WILLOW WARE

Paper Hangings.
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
E. G. L. FAXON,
F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
DRAKE & BROTHER
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Rubber Goods.
BELTING, PACKING HOSE
HOSE AND PACKING,
LEATHER BELTING
RUBBER GOODS.

Tobacco.
D. J. GARTH & CO.
Manufactured Tobacco
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO

Music Stores.
LARGEST WHOLESAL
Musical Instruments and Strings
JULIUS BAUER
DRUMS AND BRA
JULIUS BAUER,
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENT

Business Cards.
DOCTOR W. HAY,
NEW PATENT LAW

CURE
SICK HEADACHE;
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE;
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, WHICH I SENT HER.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, O.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!
DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

The Voice.—The [illegible] of the art of [illegible] the Voice [illegible] the usual [illegible] of Forming and Developing the [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & [illegible]

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery
[illegible]
When you are sick, endeavor to know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

MORTON, THOMAS & CO.,
G. S. Morton & Co., Cincinnati, O.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, GOLD AND BANK NOTES,
Corner of LaSalle and Randolph Streets, (Opposite Sherman House,) Chicago, Ill.

We are paying the highest price in GOLD for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Bank Notes. We also buy all kinds of Missouri, Indiana Free, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and all other Uncurrent Money.
Please call and get our List of Rates.

GREENLEAF & SPINK,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,
Cor. Lake and LaSalle sts., under Marine Bank.
Illinois Uncurrent Currency bought at the highest current rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 6 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and LaSalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Correspondents: Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. B. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made on all parts of the Union.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES,
WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS,
Bathing Apparatus,
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the
MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM,
No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.)
ALLEN & DALTON.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 .... LAKE STREET 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
91 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.
No. 164 CLARK STREET.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE,
&c. The patent solid
VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
Warranted to be the best in use.
HOSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
LEATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
EDG. S. JUDSON & CO., Sole Agents,
[illegible] Lake street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago,
are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated brands [illegible]

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
Stock of
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[illegible]
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 68 SOUTH CLARK ST.
Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
PATENT AGENTS AND SOLICITORS.
[illegible]

$150,000 TO LOAN
For Five Years,
On First-Class City Security.
E. T. SORTINE & CO., 18 Metropolitan Block.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. QUIRBY & CO.,
108 South Water Street.

VIRGINIA,
MARYLAND,
MISSOURI and KENTUCKY
money purchased by
G. H. SECKWITH.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.
Post Office Drawer 6117.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.
131 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing under the firm of
HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. E. Higgins. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to him, and all claims against the firm will be settled by him.
E. HIGGINS.
GEO. E. MOWRY.
H. K. EASTMAN.
H. L. SIMONDS.
Chicago, July 12th, 1861.

R. H. STEWART & CO.—The limited partnership formerly doing business under the above name was dissolved by consent of all the partners on the 31st day of May last, and the same duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cook County pursuant to the Statute.
R. H. STEWART & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. E. Higgins. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to him, and all claims against the firm will be settled by him.
E. HIGGINS.
GEO. E. MOWRY.
H. K. EASTMAN.
H. L. SIMONDS.
Chicago, July 12th, 1861.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of
AIKEN & NORTON,
is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style.
E. AIKEN.
JONATHAN BURR.
Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY
In all Varieties.
BLANK BOOKS
Of our own manufacture.
GOLD PENS
From the best Makers.
LOWEST PRICES
That can be afforded.
PRINTING
Neatly Executed.
INSURANCE AGENTS
Should try us.
BANKERS
Furnished with fine work.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Should look at our Prices.
EVERYBODY
Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at
Stationers' Hall,
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON.
Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and
BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.
122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122
CHICAGO.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2834.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, [illegible] reams Manilla do., [illegible] reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery.
[illegible] bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

J. T. CARTER,
PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,
231 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH,
No. 1 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.
Assets ....
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,
PITTSFIELD.
Assets ....
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets ....
Roger Williams Insurance Company,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets ....
Irving Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Assets ....
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y,
NEW YORK.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
Dentist,
102 WASHINGTON STREET, 102
P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. [illegible] West Randolph street [illegible] where he may still be found ready to attend to all [illegible] at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in [illegible] CLEANING, EXTRACTING, INSERTING or the [illegible] of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st.,
Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from [illegible] to the Clark street [illegible] Mrs. Hopson's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to the profession, [illegible]

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharps [illegible] Revolvers, Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, Knives, Tools, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miners' Tools, Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally.
☞ Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
GEO. T. ABBEY,
[illegible] Lake street.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
109 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture of LOW PRICES. [illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards [illegible] Chairs of all kind.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Aldrich Geo H mrs
Allenin Mary
Aldrich Geo H mrs
Aldrich Julia E
Augustine S W mrs
Ashby Ellen miss
Atwater M B mrs

B
Badger Bell Sherridan
Baldwin Wm A mrs
Bailey Libbie miss
Banks Mary Binney miss
Bushan W V mrs
Bryant Hattie A mrs
Brooks Mary A mrs
Bresham John H mrs
Brown Ann mrs
Burns Lizzie miss
Burns Ann mrs
[illegible]

C
Campbell J A mrs
Callaghan Margaret
Carpenter E A mrs
Carroll Mary E miss
Clark Wm H mrs
Clarke L H mrs
Clarke Matilda P mrs
Crosby Ellen miss
Cady Ada L miss
Cobb Annie mrs
Cole Julia A miss
Cooper Harriet Ann mrs
Costello Mary mrs
Conway Mary
Crow Emily mrs
Crawford Agnes mrs
Crane Mattie miss
Craig Sallie miss
Crane E B mrs
[illegible]

D
DeCrow Mary C miss
Devitt Mary mrs
Dennison S S mrs
Dennis Edward mrs
Dickinson Sarah mrs
Dow Elizabeth mrs
Downing Sarah miss
Dwyer Alice
Dunbar Maria mrs
Dugan D B mrs
DeWolf Margaret mrs

E
Eaton mrs
Elmer Georgiana mrs
Elmes G J mrs
Eyle Mary miss
Ellen Rachael mrs

F
Fain Fanny
Fay Damie miss
Farr H miss
Fitch Adelaide
Fisher Arch mrs
Fisher Eunice mrs
Floyd Jane mrs
Foster Anna mrs
Frenston Margaret mrs

G
Garfield Louise mrs
Genson Ann mrs
Gill Sarah mrs
Goggin Thomas mrs
Goggin Margaret miss
Gould Sarah E miss
Griffin Mary miss
Guerin Maggie miss
Grow John A mrs

H
Haggard Maggie miss
Harris —— mrs
Hanson Mary miss
Hare Annie
Hayes J A mrs
Heavy Mary
Helm Henry mrs
Hempstead Susey miss
Hitchcock Rosena miss
Higgins Mary mrs
Higbee Hellen F miss
Hills N E mrs
Hills Josephine
Higgins Edith E miss
Howe Ellen E miss
Howes Mary A miss
Howe Gertrude mrs
Hunt Annie A mrs
Hyde Lottie mrs
Hunt Carrie miss
Hunt Mary miss
Hurlbut Mary Ann mrs
Hyme Mary miss

J
Jennings Emma miss
Jaggar E L mrs
Jones Sarah M mrs
Johnson Druscia C miss
Johnson Mariam mrs

K
Kennedy Thos mrs
Kelsey Abbey miss
Kerby E A miss
Kelly Margaret L mrs
Kellogg E mrs
Kane Ann mrs
Kerwin mrs
Kelly Catherine mrs 2
Kendrick Emelie miss
Kelsey Abbie F mrs
Kline Catherine miss
King Stella miss
Kimpton Mary A
Kimball James B mrs
King F B mrs
King Emma miss

L
Lovell Rose miss
Lambert Hettie miss
Labonty Augusta miss
Lamb Jane mrs
Lewis Mary miss
Lindsey H C mrs
Lewis E P mrs
Lively Rose mrs
Lincks J H mrs
Litchfield Helen miss
Loftus mrs
Lothrop P O mrs
Loring D S mrs
Lambard Jeannette mrs

M
Mahony Mary mrs
Mann Mary A miss
Mann Belle
Manning Bridget miss
Mahon Alice mrs
Martin Susan mrs
Martin Edward mrs
McCann Mary Ann mrs
McBride Anne miss
McDonald Carrie miss
McGuire Bridget miss
McHale Kittie miss
McIntyre Carrie miss
McKinnon E T mrs 2
McKee Wm mrs
McKinnon A J mrs
McIntosh Alice Jane miss
McKnight Mary G miss
McNichol Sarah miss
Merry mrs
Meredith Amanda miss
Mead Rachel mrs
Mead Kate miss
Milburn Thomas H mrs
Milroy Ann mrs
Millar Mary Ann mrs
Monihan Johanna mrs
Morey Eliza mrs
Morrison Ella miss
Morgan Nancy mrs
Morrow Mary mrs
Myers A E mrs
Murray Elizabeth mrs

N
Newell Hellen mrs
Newton E Augustus mrs
Newberry Edwin O mrs
Newton Lizzie A miss
Nilles Catharine
Northrup Zerush mrs
Noble Mary miss

O
Orbeton Kate G miss
O'Connor Margaret miss
Otis Harrison G mrs
O'Callaghan Julia miss
O'Brien Thomas mrs

P
Palmer Kittie miss
Patterson Alex mrs
Patterson A mrs
Parker John mrs
Patton Lizzie miss
Perm Ellen miss
Pease Mary mrs
Phillips Kate A miss
Perrie Rosary mrs
Pickens Walter mrs
Pomeroy Jennie mrs
Prentis Henry mrs
Pratt Lucinda mrs
Pratt Fidelia mrs
Pierce Emma S miss

Q
Quigley Edola miss

R
Ranstead Emma L miss
Redmond Catharine mrs
Redden Bridget miss
Reck mrs
Ruben George mrs
Rohrer Eliza A mrs
Rice Francis mrs
Ross Anne Maria miss
Rogerson Sarah mrs
Ruben G mrs
Roberts Lucy A miss
Robinson Minerva mrs
Russell E mrs
Ross Kate miss
Rost Lydia S
Rowland Annie mrs
Reed Martha D miss

S
Savage Mary C miss
Sanderson Mary
Scott Catharine Ann
Sexton Ellen A
Seal A mrs
Sawyer Cash mrs
Spigley Eliza J miss
Shaw Roxana mrs
Sherman Anne W miss
Sheehan Margaret miss
Shaw Maria miss
Skinner Sarah A miss
Small Jane miss
Sneed J mrs
Spier Ida Jane miss
Stein Elizabeth mrs
Stapleton Margaret miss
Stevens S A mrs
Shanahan Catherine
Switzler H mrs
Sunday Margaret miss
Smith Hattie miss
Smith Clarinda mrs
Smith Kate A miss
Smith Harriet A mrs
Smith Legrand mrs

T
Talbot B F mrs
Taylor Duncan mrs
Templeton Fanny L mrs
Thorp Lewis
Threadgold Ellen miss
Tupper Jenny A miss
Turnbull Sarah L miss
Tuttle Abigal mrs
Travers Harriet F miss
Thompson Susan B miss
Thomas Jane S mrs
Thompson Charlotte miss
Thomas Rose miss

U
Underwood Grace mrs

V
Vere Emily mrs

W
Wadsworth Capt mrs
Wallis Annie
Walter Lewis C mrs
Warren E S miss
Warner L C miss
Warren Elizabeth G miss
Warren Carrie A miss
Weyl Emma mrs
Walker Margaret mrs
West Mary Ann mrs
Werner E E miss
Wheeler mrs
Wheeler Mary J mrs
Wheeler Sara J miss
White Sallie miss
Whitaker Prudence mrs
Wheelan Mary miss
Wilmarth Mary J mrs
Wister Edwin W mrs
Wyll Maria mrs
Walsh Ellen mrs
Walsh Jas mrs
Wilson Cornelia V mrs
Wilson Mary J mrs
Williams Rebecca Ann miss
Williamson mrs
Williams C L miss
Williams Frances A miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Andrews A H 2
Adams B C capt
Andrews Albert
Andrews Chas
Arming C
Abbott C H 2
Allwood Philip
Allie David
Andrews E A
Archer E A
Allett Robt
Andrews S C capt
Allerton Samuel
Allen Frank
Armstrong Thos
Andrews G W
Ashford G W
Anderson James
Stevens
Andrews S C
Alexander Isidore
Armstrong Jno J
Adamske Joseph
Alley Miles 2
Austin Wm H
Adams Walter
Annis Wm H
Anselme Louis 2
Anderson F

B
Barnes & co
Bates Sharp & co
Barker & co
Barnes A T
Barton Chas
Bird Patrick
Bird Chas
Baker Daniel
Baldwin D C
Bigelow E H
Blackburn Robt
Berry Robt C
Becker Rudolf
Bennett Edwd
Bisbee G D
Bissett Geo S
Bemis Henry H
Baldwin E R
Billings Henry F
Bicknell H O
Barnum J
Blaney Jacob
Berlind J J
Baker Joseph A
Babcock H
Bartlett Wm
Bennett Wm H
Bishop Wm
Benton & Fox
Bowen C F
Bothwell David
Bull D
Brooks John
Bunker Wm
Bowell Geo
Bulkley J
Bond Robert A
Bryant T E
Bolles Chas
Brown Thos
Boyntown Geo
Boneville Henry
Bomstead H
Brown H E
Byms J O
Bridle J P
Bonham J C
Burtenshaw Jas
Breslaw James O
Boyce John
Brittan Joseph
Boyd John
Burns John H
Brinkerhoff John
Butler John M
Bowlin John E
Bond Wm
Buchanan Wm H
Best Wm
Boyden Wm H
Bonesteel Lyman
Byrne Michael
Brown B A
Buchanan &
Bakewell

C
Campbell Jas
Chalmers Alex
Cady A C
Carlin B
Chandler Aug
Clark C G
Clark Caren
Clark Fithian J
Clay W H
Carr H W
Clarke H H
Clark W J
Carpenter Wm
Cooper W G
Coe Schuyler P
Cummings G W
Calmore F S
Coates Thos
Coburn Geo
Curtis G C
Collinson G
Cook Virgil C 2
Colvin Horatio J
Crawford Jas M
Cayne Jeremiah
Cochlan John
Cobb Walter
Conway M W
Culver J C

D
Davis Robert
Drury & Smith
Dean Chas
Daly Patrick
Daugherty C A
Dockett Dan'l
Day E D L
Davis Kelly T
Davis Rev J
Davis R L
Donegan Edward
Dix E S
Drake Foster
Duffy L O
Darby H W & co
Dewolf Henry
Dunn James
Dixon Wm C
Dickerson J
Duffy John C
Dodge Wm S
Dyer Wm

[illegible]

E–K
[illegible]
Kellogg A T
Keith Alonzo
Knapp De G
Kennedy Daniel
Kerk Edward
Kenny Rev Edw
Kingman F W
Kelley Fred
King Harry
Keene A
Kent Joseph
Keefer Joseph
Kimball Jas W
Kendrick Wm

L
Lord Francis
Lane & Cahill
Large W P & co
Leonard & co
Little Bernard
Lewis, Newell & co 2
Lock & Thonguest
Lanigan Andrew
Lepper Fathan
Lavery Patrick
Lahy Patrick
Lyon Robt T
Lis E L
Levy Samuel
Loomis Frank C
LaBar Eugene
Linn Frank
Lord John B
Lawrence J
Lloyd John
Langston John
Lomax Geo
Lacy G T
Lincoln W
Leffenwell H
Larkin Hugh
Lemon J H
Lawson Jas
Lasure J B
Landon Capt J W
Lynch James
Lewis James
Lewis John H
Leonard J A
Leurs Dr Jac
Long Joseph D
Lane John C
Leonard W H
Lee W W
Locke W C
Linder Capt Wm
Linley Wm J J
Langdon Wm
Lee Lewis H

M
Mann Orin L
Masterson Benj
Marshall John
March John S
Maley John B
Marshall John
Marston W H 2
May Willard
Maloy Wm
Marsh V A
Mason E G
Malony Daniel F
Mason Carlisle
Mayo Chas W
Mather Peter
Macy Charles
McDermott John
McGowan John
McBride John
McNulty Wm
McIvor Will
McPherson Finy
Mahon John
McDonald Morg
McIlvain John D
McCanna James
McCormic J H
McGarry J W
McDonald J A
McCarthy J R
McGrane Hugh
McCutcheon H T
McCann Stephen
McCarthy Flor
McMahon Rich
McAvoy Edw
McClellan R H
McCall Edw
McMaster Robt
McNamara Dan'l
McKeown C H
McCausland Chas
McEntire Chris
McGregory Chas
McAuley Chas
McKinney Pat D
McDowell A
McDermott And
McCarthy B
McClelland Alex
Marple & Dean
Marsh Harwood & co
Morris Lawrence
Murray Michael
Morgan L C
Morris Wm
Morrough Wm P
Mills W H
Martin Wm
Moore Walter H
Moulton Joseph
Martin J T capt
Mitchell John G
Moore Isaac A
Monteath James
Milliken Isaac L
Myers Henry
Muirhead Geo
Morton Thomas
Miller Geo H
Morton Geo
Millar S S
Murray Samuel
Minor S A
Moore Charles
Mahon Patrick
Moulton Orachio H J
Morris Nelson
Midler W J

N
Nichols, Britt & co
Nettleton And L
Newton Abel
Nichols Dunham
Nudell B
Nolan Fred
Neilar Thos
Newberry L & co
Nichols Thos W
Norton T S
Newcomer Geo W
Nichols Thomas Dorr 2
Noyes Geo M
Nymah Jay
Neville John
Norris John
Nelson Jul capt
Nelson Wm T
Norton Lemuel
Nathan Louis 2
Newell Lewis
Niles H L S

O
Oliver Frank
Oston Ashbel
Owen Jas A 2
Owen Jas
O'Shaughnessy Steven
Overacher Jas W
Overacher William
O'Meara Patrick
O'Meara Jas
O'Brien Terrance
O'Brien Thos
O'Reilly Eugene

P
Penalton Sam
Pugh Abram
Pugh Oliver M
Plunkett Joe
Phillips John
Packer J H
Parker John C
Pilkington Julius
Parrish Isaac H
Pierce George W
Pratt Frederick
Paine Chas
Price M J
Pratt Low
Prindeville Maurice D
Parish H
Pollock William
Parmelee Wm H
Page Wm R
Price W Redwood
Poorman J L
Pendergrass Jas
Poor H N
Pease Harry
Plummer David G
Phelps David G
Perry Albert capt
Phealin Patk
Pooler Myron H
Perkins & co C G
Pomroy Chas E
Platt A R
Pettett & Pierce
Paleipher J A
Preson Aaron

Q
Quirk Martin
Quigley Mathew
McQuery mr

R
Ringland H W
Rose T H
Rice Thos dr
Rudolph Thomas
Rice H F
Ryan Thomas
Roberts Thos J
Reardon Tim
Ryan Geo W
Rhuneseld G T
Rutherford T K
Rounds Fremont
Rogers Robert
Russell doct
Rawson D W S
Russell D E
Rose David
Reed capt
Radey Phillip
Rogers Porter J
Rice Peter
Rockwood Chas H
Richardson B
Ryan Michael
Reed M W
Riley William
Richards Wm H
Rogers W B
Russell T L
Ransom W Y
Rue Wm
Reynolds Jos T
Ryason Jno T
Ryan John 2
Read John
Russell Jno G
Riedy Thomas
Rouse Isaac J
Rawlings James
Riley James
Roberts James
Rue A & A
Rood H H
Rockwell A
Roberts Miriam P
Right & Baber co
Rollin Jno G
Riley Jno J
Rathborn Amos
Renters Frank 2

S
Stevens George
Semmons Geo N
Stone T P
Simpson George
Spiller Felix
Scule Simeon
Stevenson Robt
Stickney E H
Stewart Robt
Stone E M
Smith E T
Smith Dennis
Smith F A
Snyder Chas A 2
Spafford Charles
Sweal John B
Stinson Osman O
Sisterhein Anton
Sutton A
Simons August
Seale Alden
Sullivan Barthol
Stedman A
Somers A H
Smith Alfred L
Smith Andrew
Siebenheim Antony
Stowell, Chamberlain & co
Stevens & Mc Connels
Swift & Chase
Strader Merris
Shannon Michl
Soyer L N
Smith W L S
Sparks Wm
Stevens William
Stover W H
Swinefore Alf P
Sperry William
Sullivan William
Stillman John
Siddall Joseph J
Skerrett John
Steward John
Stewart James
Stickney J H
Sullivan James
Shirl J B
Spriggs J
Sonies James A
Smith James R
St Clair J D capt
Stevens H T
Smith H K
Sherman M C
Satterlee
Sampson Wm L
Sanderson Wm L
Shepperd Wm T
Siverton Jno B
Scanlon Jno 2
Shaffer J D
Sherman & co H
Sanford H K
Shallenberger G A
Shanahan Geo
Scott Thos
Samson George
Sheldon Seth
Symons D L
Salmon D B
Seely Amos
Sharp Andrew
Sharman John

T
Tabor John
Tompkins Frank
Thane Henry
Thomas S D
Tower Geo
Thompson Chas
Thompson Oliver
Tang Fred
Thomas D C
Tripp G
Trever Anthony
Thayer George
Turner Tim
Thatcher Geo W
Thompson Thos
Thomas M
Tappetine W G
Thane Wm K
Tenney Wm W
Thompson John
Thomas John
Thompson Jno A
Tenax J D
Thomas J Drew
Trombley Leon
Thomas M
Tenny W J
Tenny & Co
Tebbetts Thos
Turner P O
Tomlinson E H

U
Updike C M
Upton Geo P

V
Verdier Louis
Valentine C H
Vanvleet E W
Vickory Eli 2
Varley J 2

W
Ware M & P
Ware L J
Walner sr
Walsh Walter
Warner Levy
Whalen Michl
Watson W T
Wells W C
Whitney W S
Webb William
Ward John
Wells A L
Webster Albert
Wells A J & co
Whitney J E
Walker & Bush
Weaair Melvina
Weston Allyn
Weaver & Reeder
Walsh Peter
Welden Patrick
Whitman C P
Waggoner E H
Whelan F A
Whitney Geo W
Ward Tim
Webster George
Wheeler H A
Weber Henry
Warner H D
Wilber John H
Welch John
Wooley J C
Winslow A A
Wellington Chas
Wilson C G
Willard Orsin R
Williams A B
Woolston Alfred
Willard A J
Williams David
Williams D H
Wood E A
Willardo E A
Wilcox E
Wing Levi
Wells Wm capt
Wilder C G
Woodruff Geo
Willis Henry
Williams H W
Woodward J F 2
Wiswell J C
Woodruff Jno G
Williams Jno C
Wellington Jno P
Wicker Jonah
Wilkenson Ed C
Willis James
Wright John
Williams W H B
Wiley William 2
Wright R W
Wilson Westley
Wina Willis C
Wilde William
Williams A H
Wiley Martin
Wier Geo E
Wilson Harry
Woodarde Jno T
Wilde Edwin
Wedle W F

Y
Young J
Young J R
Young J E

Z
Zimmerman E

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Agent Ct. Mutual Life Insurance Co., 57 South Water st; J. A. D.; Agent of Hydropathic, 108 & 110 Adams street; Principal; Clerk of Freight office N. A. & S. R. R.; Agent Black Star Line of Dearborn st; President Iron Moulders' Union, Box 1958.

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101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
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Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
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No. 4 .... VALUE 60 CENTS.
[illegible]

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We pay in GOLD or EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for the above List.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their package "Deposit Collect of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants,
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Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.
J. P. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.
Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent.
All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

STATE BONDS
Illinois Currency.
Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given the proceeds on day of sale.
A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
BROOKS & WALLOTT will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Uncurrent Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office, Old Post Office Building, (upstairs.) WE PAY GOLD.
We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

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JUST PUBLISHED!—
"A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth."
"Dead! At the dawning of the strife,"
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Music by J. P. WEBSTER. The beautiful words by H. D. BALLARD. With a fine lithograph likeness and title page, issued in the highest style of art by
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NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!
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Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
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THE MAP FOR THE MILLION!
WELLS'
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
No. 1.
Embracing the only complete and reliable MAP OF THE WAR GROUND, on a large scale. Showing conspicuously all the points of interest, including Forts, Fortifications, Harbors, Cities, Towns, Railroads, and the Position of the Federal and Rebel Forces, so plain that it furnishes a ready guide to thoroughly understand the War District. It also embraces a Splendid Life Like Portraits of General Scott, General Butler, Colonel Corcoran, Colonel Blenker, Colonel Ellsworth and Brownell, etc. Together with a Map of the United States, showing in distinctive colors the portions of the Slave States that have seceded, and the portions of the Slave States that have not seceded, and the Free portions of the United States. Also, population of the Principal Towns in the War District, and Table of Distances. The whole combined, making it the map for the million and for popular sale. It can be sold to every man, woman, and child who has any interest in the war. [illegible] Apply at SANFORD & BALDWIN'S, [illegible] Lake street, and at J. H. JOHNSON'S, 64 and 66 Randolph and 6 and 8 State street.
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POPULAR SONG BOOKS.—
CAMP SONGS.—A collection of National, Patriotic and Social Songs for the Volunteers; Words and Music, 10 cents. SHILLING SONG BOOK.—Containing the words of nearly 300 Songs, 12 cents. HOME MELODIST.—Containing Words and Music of the best Songs, 25 cents. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price by DITSON & CO., Boston.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—
The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have recently rented the yard formerly occupied by John B. Newhouse,
Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at
MINING PRICES,
FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.
No credit given for either wholesale or retail, COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.
For Blossburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to railroads and other consumers. For prices or other particulars, address
ROBERT LAW,
Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS.
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.
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BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
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THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
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A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
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79 [illegible] 79
[illegible]

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TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 .... LAKE STREET 62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES—
1,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,000 bdls SHEET IRON,
100 " RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
[illegible] casks SHEET ZINC,
[illegible] tons PIG TIN,
[illegible] COPPER BOTTOMS,
[illegible] TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
[illegible] BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
15 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS,
1861 .... A Card .... 1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
8 .... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 8
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

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FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 and 83 South Water Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Woolens,
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.
THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

MILITARY GOODS.—
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will
BE SOLD CHEAPER
Than anywhere South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Anyone wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
so far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be BENEFICIAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

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Corner of State Street.
HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction.
H. O. STONE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the Very Lowest Market Rates,
4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
And Sail Maker,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices
Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at shortest notice. ☜
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GEO. F. FOSTER.

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Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE
205 & 207 South Water St. (Cor. Wells,)
Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times keep the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manila and Tarred Rope,
Bunting, Oakum,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvas, Ravens,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,
COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
[illegible]
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[illegible]
TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
[illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
172 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes, [illegible]
ELIAS R. WOOD & CO.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND [illegible]
No. 12 South Water street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 ... Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. ... No. 6
[illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE
opened at [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments. [illegible]
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REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

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WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on consignments to the above houses of
BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 68 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one Commission.
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H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 140 South Water Street, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago. Prompt attention to consignments. [illegible] the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.
N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will supply plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 138 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

S. HOLMES & CO.,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office, No. 12 River Street,
PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; E. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. E. V. B. HOLMES.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on offered lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Steel's Block, (3d Floor,) corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. R. MILES.
GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 4 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 1 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange.
E. G. WOLCOTT.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street.
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No. 11 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

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No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. E. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
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JOHN J. MUDD. C. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
S. P. CULVER. C. R. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 202 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Refer to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alexander Hammond & Co., Holt, Jno. C. Haines, Chicago, J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y., E. & King, Buffalo.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, ... No. 8 South Water Street.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
119 South Water Street, Chicago.
JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 11 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 5347, Chicago. References—Seymour, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1[illegible] .... SOUTH WATER STREET .... 1[illegible]
Atkin's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.
ROWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 214½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE. WM. E. HUE. G. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Special attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 111 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. S. STEWART. E. P. W. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders filled [illegible] Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1342.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The accumulated experience of the Stewart Stove for a number of years [illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI
RAILROAD.
LOWEST FARE
And Shortest Time by this Route
TO
BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
AT 9:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Fare to BELOIT .... $2.25.
Fare to FREEPORT .... $3.00.
Fare to GALENA .... $4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE .... $5.00.
Time saved, Chicago to Beloit .... 1 hour 30 minutes.
do. Chicago to Freeport .... 30 minutes.
Cars leave Freeport for Chicago at
[illegible]
Time saved, Freeport to Chicago ... 1 hour and 45 minutes.
Beloit " " ... [illegible]
☞ Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot.
N. C. FAIRS,
General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem.
MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.
H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,
VIA NORTH SHORE.
Through in Twenty Hours without landing.
The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHILLIP KENYON, will leave the Dock of Ward Bros. & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making the direct connections at both ends of the route.
The Forest Queen has capacity for passengers and freight accommodations and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing.
Freight and Stock carried at Propeller rates.
Cabin passage to Buffalo, including meals and berths, [illegible]
Deck .... [illegible]
Railroad Tickets sold.
Agents { JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.
1861.
The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen,
A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen,
L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER.
Will, on and after June 5th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock, at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 8 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday.
Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First class fare includes Meals and State Rooms.
These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c. [illegible]
LEWIS R. MORRIS, Freight Agent, Cleveland.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE.
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate Ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
☞ Through freights subject to but one transhipment.
☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 197 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 23 State street, Boston.
O. E. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
N. E. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
S. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
FELTON & BRECK, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers
HUNTER, ...	560 tons	Capt. Dickson.
SMITH, ...	549 tons	Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON, ...	557 tons	Capt. R. Wilkins.
SUN, ...	549 tons	Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.
For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior advantages for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care.
☞ Shippers from the Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 4 Days Time. For further particulars apply to
E. P. SPENCER & CO.,
Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, Buffalo & Lake Huron Railroad.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(129 Lake and 59 Clark streets,)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
Letters weighing ½ oz. or under $2.50
Letters weighing over ½ oz. .... [illegible]
The half ounce rate will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
☞ In all cases to be inclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all charges prepaid.
E. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.
The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight line from Atchison and Nebraska City)
A FAST FREIGHT LINE,
which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.
Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give
PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS
Either by regular or our fast line.
We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain City for us.
STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City.
HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents,
No. 161 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT,
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, are now prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the coming year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the time of shipment or collected as may be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY.
Our first trains will start about the
20TH DAY OF APRIL,
Or as soon thereafter as the grass on the Plains will allow.
Our terms will be made known upon application at our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.
☞ For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of Lake street.
JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE
WORKS, [illegible] South Clark street.
[illegible]

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 81 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are supplied with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel, Lot and Vault in the Cemetery.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED
LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
[illegible]
Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, [illegible]
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
4:40 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at [illegible]
9:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at [illegible]
9:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express [illegible]
9:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express [illegible]
9:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express [illegible]
☞ Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars run on Night Express Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
6:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaching Toledo via Old Line at [illegible]
NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
9:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaching Toledo via Air Line at [illegible]
EASTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaching Toledo via Old Road at [illegible]
DETROIT EXPRESS.
[illegible]
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA CLEVELAND.
9:00 A. M. [illegible]
6:00 P. M. [illegible]
All the above trains make direct connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore [illegible] Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars [illegible]
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROAD.
1861 ... Summer Arrangement ... 1861.
On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:
[illegible]
On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at [illegible]
Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE &
CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
[illegible] A. M. Accommodation.
7:10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays).
7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays).
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburgh
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
[illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.
D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
[illegible]
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
[illegible]
The Great Facilities offered for the Prompt and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock
[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.
[illegible]

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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

THE CITY.

At the Sherman House.—Randolph, the card writer at the Sherman House, has a rush for his beautiful cards, far preferable to the engraved. See his specimens and call on him.

Burglaries.—W. Sanford's grocery, on South Clark street, was entered a night or two since and robbed of $11. The same night the residence of Mr. Steele, on Fourth avenue, was robbed of $40.

First Unitarian Society Reopening.—We are happy to observe that the church edifice of this society has been undergoing repairs, and in its renovated state, presents an air of neatness and comfort. It has been thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed, and painted, on the inside.

Of the church proper, we are able to say that the recent selection of the Rev. Charles B. Thomas as the pastor, has awakened a new and lively interest in the society. New pews have been added to the church, and accommodations will be afforded to all who wish seats.

Rev. Mr. Thomas was until lately settled over the Unitarian Society in New Orleans, as the successor of Rev. Mr. Clapp; and he recently left that city in order to preserve his independence as a Union man and a patriot. That he left a parish where he was a favorite minister, and a conspicuous pulpit which he filled with great credit, and a salary of $4000 per annum,—making this sacrifice for his principles,—is evidence that he is a true man, and not unworthy of his new position. We wish him a successful ministry. The church will be re-opened on Sunday, and services conducted by Rev. Mr. Thomas.

An Appeal from the 19th Regiment.

The following memorial, which we present a second time, has been issued to our citizens by Colonel Turchin of the 19th Regiment. We sincerely trust that our citizens will promptly and liberally respond to the call, and all the more promptly, in that these gallant troops, unprovided in these and other important respects, have been hurried forward to the wars. Let the matter be energetically taken up, and forthwith pushed to an adequate completion:

HEADQUARTERS 19TH REGIMENT, I. V. M.,
CAMP LONG, Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1861.

To the Citizens of Chicago: There are some articles not allowed by the Government of the United States for the regular army, which are of great value for soldiers in campaign; although they may be got with the army or company's fund, the volunteers have no money to buy them.

One of those articles is the flannel bandage to cover the abdomen in rainy weather or in the night time on guard duty, or in case of diarrhœa or dysentery. All the European armies are provided with these bandages.

Another article is the dripping pan to burn coffee. This article, also, is not provided by the United States Government; the coffee is burnt in common iron pans, but it is almost impossible to burn coffee well in those pans, and good coffee is a most essential restorative for a fatigued soldier. Also, covers for camp kettles.

Having no means to get these articles for our regiment, I decided to appeal to the citizens of Chicago to provide us with them, as we have so many citizens of Chicago in our regiment and these things cost so little. We want India rubber coats and blankets also, but we restrain ourselves from asking the citizens of Chicago to furnish us with them, as they have done so much for the Illinois volunteers.

J. B. TURCHIN,
Colonel commanding 19th Regiment I. V. M.

The Old Chicago Zouaves.

No nobler proof of the service rendered his country, even before the war broke out, by the lamented Ellsworth, could be desired than the record of the corps to whom his indefatigable training gave a national fame—than the abundant proof that it was a rare school of officers, now in active service. The Old Zouaves have no existence as an organization, but the following compilation shows that they are scattered in more distinguished and honorable positions among our military at large.

We give below the names of those members of Ellsworth's company who have received commissions in the army of the Union since the opening of the war. No company of its age can show a better roll:

Elmer E. Ellsworth, Colonel, Fire Zouaves.
— McChesney, Colonel, Brooklyn Zouaves.
J. B. Taylor, Colonel, 11th Massachusetts Regiment.
Joseph R. Scott, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Illinois.
E. Frank Yates, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Massachusetts.
D. W. Laflin, Lieut. Col., Rifle Regiment, New York.
Charles De Villiers, Col. elect, Ohio Regiment.
Chauncey Miller, Adjutant, 19th Illinois.
Robert W. Wetherell, Quarter Master, 19th Illinois.
R. E. Harvey, Assistant Quarter Master, 19th Illinois.
J. R. Hayden, Captain in the 19th Illinois.
J. V. Guthrie, Captain in the 19th Illinois.
J. H. Clybourne, Captain in the 19th Illinois.
B. Frank Rogers, Captain in a Mass. Regiment.
C. Fullwood, Captain in Pittsburg Zouaves.
Robert Inness, 1st Lieut. 19th Illinois.
Clifton Wharton, 1st Lieut. 19th Illinois.
P. N. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. 19th Illinois.
Freeman Conner, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
S. W. Stryker, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
James Dewill, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
L. S. Larrabee, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
E. Coates, 1st Lieut N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
Geo. Fergus, 1st Lieu. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
E. B. Knox, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.
G. H. Busses, 1st Lieut. Hecker Regiment.
Louis James, 1st Lieut. U. S. A.
John Long, 2d Lieut. 19th Illinois.
G. H. Shepley, 2d Lieut. 19th Illinois.
Robert Ross, 2d Lieut. 5th Wisconsin.

One of the original Zouaves, C. Sutterly, holds a Second Lieutenancy in the New Orleans Zouaves, the only rebel from the Company.

The Zouaves, however, live again, and notably in Companies A and B of the 19th Regiment, that left last evening for the seat of war in Missouri, for the old organization depleted as above, was immediately filled up in two commands, who, it will be remembered, were among the first to respond to the State call, and saw service (fortunately bloodless, but severe) at Big Muddy and Cairo.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

FRIDAY, July 12, 1861.

No. 669—D. Whitney vs. John R. Mills. Default. Clerk to assess damages at $1,410.91.

No. 661—Samuel C. Davis vs. Benj. H. Streeter et al. Default. Judgment for $805.02.

No. 728—Ebenezer Young vs. Robert C. Clark et al. Default. Judgment for $1,913.46.

665—Samuel L. Woodard et al. vs. Luther Hall. Default. Judgment for $1,288.12.

No. 680—Charles A. Bulkley et al. vs. John R. Mills et al. Default. Judgment for $1,175.38.

No. 679—Joseph H. White et al. vs. John R. Mills et al. Default. Judgment for $1,827.38.

No. 691—Default on sci facias, C. Shelby made a party to judgment.

No. 701—Alex. Strong et al. vs. Henry E. Buel et al. Leave given until the 20th instant to file pleas.

No. 702—William Claflin vs. Henry E. Buel et al. Same order as above.

No. 449—Chancery. Leave given to amend bill.

Levi T. Stevens vs. Elisha John. Ejectment. Declaration and notice filed, and usual rule entered.

Joseph H. Gould vs. Ira B. Copley et al. Same.

Joseph H. Gould vs. Andrew Crocker. Same.

No. 114—Henry Van Phul vs. John Lawson. Evidence all in; arguments postponed to July 13th.

No. 180—Edwin Morse vs. Aaron Snodgrass. Ejectment. Submitted to Court. Judgment for plaintiff.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock July 13th.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.

No. 1,131—Jacob Harris vs. J. F. Horton. Default. Submitted to Court. Judgment $290.

IN CHAMBERS.

No. 728—Isaac Wolf vs Lovenstine. Judgment on answer of Otto L. Meyer; garnishee of A. Lovenstine for $55.

CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 862—Braman vs. Painter et al. Trial yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff, $469.50. Motion for new trial overruled.

965—Lill vs. Gray. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Order of writ of retorno habendo.

No. 912—Condit et al vs. Schenck. Unpleaded. Submitted to Court for trial. Judgment for plaintiff, $[illegible].

No. 916—Same vs. same. Judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible].

No. 687—Ceath vs. Peters. Appeal dismissed for want of prosecutors.

No. 998—Maloney vs. Bird. 999—Enos vs. Jarvis. Same order.

No. 987—Hendricks vs. Goodline. Appeal dismissed for want of prosecutors, at defendant's cost.

No. 904—Kolbe vs. Fleishman et al. Motion made by defendant in court below to dismiss suit because of non-attendance of plaintiff at time of the commencement of the suit, renewed.

No. 1,022—Hendricks vs. Palmer. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs by agreement.

No. 1,007—Dickey vs. Shaffer. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and leave to reinstate at September term.

No. 1,073—Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. P. L. Merrick. Same order as in 1,007.

No. 1,110—Richards et al vs. Hessing et al. Motion for new trial overruled. Exceptions taken and 20 days given to file bill of exs.

No. 617—Norton et al vs. Raymond et al. Impleaded, &c. Same order as in 1,110.

No. 861—Buckels vs. Newberry. Judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible]. Motion by defendant for new trial.

No. 472—The People ex rel James Doyle vs. A. C. Hesing, sheriff, &c. Relator released upon his recognizance of $[illegible], with J. J. Sullivan as surety for his appearance at the next term of Recorder's Court to answer to any indictment that may be found against him for passing counterfeit money.

No. [illegible]—Seigle vs. Colle. Jury out.

No. [illegible]—Hunt et al. vs. Hatfield. Dismissed at plffs. costs by agreement.

No. [illegible]—Pierce vs. Early. Judgment for plaintiff $[illegible].

No. [illegible]—Herzog vs. Nelson et al. Default and judgment with damages and costs.

No. [illegible]—Potter, jr, et al. vs. Phelps et al. Dismissed for want of prosecution at plaintiff's costs.

No. [illegible]—Chicago vs. Keefer. Same order.

No. [illegible]—Walsh vs. Blomer. Appeal dismissed.

No. [illegible]—Brown vs. Smith, jr. Judgment for $[illegible].

No. [illegible]—Blomer vs. ———. Appeal dismissed with procedendo for want of affidt. of merits.

No. [illegible]—Same order.

IN CHANCERY.

No. [illegible]—L. Stone vs. Chas. E. G. Prussing et al. Motion for rehearing.

No. [illegible]—Young vs. Brown et al. Proof of publication. Bill taken as confessed and reference to master for proofs.

On the testimony of W. H. King, ordered that the Clerk of this Court certify to the good moral character of Henry Leavitt, a candidate for admission to the Bar.

OFF FOR THE WARS.

Departure of the Zouave Regiment.

CLOSING SCENES AT CAMP LONG.

Incidents of the Leave Taking.

The Gallant 19th en route for Missouri

THE FAREWELL AT THE GREAT DEPOT LAST EVENING.

The 19th Regiment left this city last evening en route for the seat of war in Missouri, intending to delay in Quincy only long enough to receive and apportion their remaining equipments, now on the way to that place. Some four weeks ago, Col. John B. Turchin first drew his sword at the head of this Regiment, rapid progress has since been made in all that is soldierly. They have advanced finely in drill under experienced instructors, and their camp has assumed the order and decorum of complete war footing.

All that has been needed has been greater diligence on the part of those to whom our troops look for uniforms and equipments. If Quartermaster General Wood and Adjutant General Mather are of any service in their respective offices in Springfield, it would be better service to the State, if they remain there. If they are worth more to the country by following the camps into Missouri, we could wish their places supplied before they pass over the borders, as much yet remains to be done for our brave troops in their respective offices. The Zouave Regiment has suffered severely from delay. The men go away many of them only half clad. Their uniforms, we are glad to find reason to believe will await their arrival in Quincy.

In no long time after it was first promulgated at Camp Long that the Regiment was under marching orders an immense stir was the result. The boys were in transports of delight, no strong term as those will acknowledge who witnessed the modes of manifesting their satisfaction chosen by the troops, especially that portion of them who had a long and dull camp experience at Springfield before going into camp here. To know that action is before them was to realize what they have long desired.

It was not at first known whether their destination was to be East or West. Indeed the earliest rumor stated that they were to go to Virginia. Late, it came to be understood that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company were preparing their special trains for conveying the Regiment to Quincy, to leave at 9 P. M. last evening.

The entire day at Camp Long was a succession of scenes, incident, all the world over, to the "soldier's departure." There were leave-takings from morning until night, and all day long the street cars carried full loads to and from the city, of Zouaves and their friends. At 4 o'clock by Col. Turchin's orders the tents were struck. The heaps of baggage and camp equipage were made up and loaded upon drays and taken to the Lake Shore at Cottage Grove, where, on the side track it was put upon a special freight train of C. B. & Q., in waiting.

Permission was given to very many of our home Zouaves to visit their friends in the city, and throughout the earlier portions of the day were seen in every part of the city. At 7 P. M. the regiment was drawn up in line in marching order, awaiting the arrival of Col. Turchin. A little later the order came from him to march.

It was at first proposed by the railroad officers to run the cars down on the side track and take the troops on board at Cottage Grove, and Col. Turchin, not unwilling to save the troops a needless march consented. But at the general desire of the men themselves it was decided that the embarkation should take place at the Lake Shore Depot.

A little after 8 P. M., the entire regiment, led by Lieut. Col. Scott, left their late camp and wheeled into Cottage Grove avenue for their march cityward. An intense concourse of spectators, interested friends, or mere lookers on, had some time previous lined every foot of the route of the march, or followed it throughout.

The following is the list of Regimental officers:

John B. Turchin, Colonel.
Joseph R. Scott, Lieutenant Colonel.
Fred. Harding, Major.
Chauncey Miller, Adjutant.
Robert W. Wetherell, Quartermaster.
S. C. Blake, Surgeon.
P. H. Bailhache, Assistant Surgeon.
R. E. Haverty, Quartermaster's Sergeant.
Wm. Sackett, Sergeant Major.

Company A, Captain Hayden, formerly Chicago Zouaves, have the right of the Regiment. Company K, Captain Clybourne, formerly Company B, Chicago Zouaves, have the left. The Highland Guards, Captain Raffin, is the Color Company.

The various companies in the regiment have now been lettered as follows:

Company A, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Hayden.
Company B, Elmira Rifles, Capt. Stewart.
Company C, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Guthrie.
Company D, Chicago Infantry, Capt. Colby.
Company E, Highland Guards, Capt. Raffin.
Company F, Cass Co. Guard, Capt. Allard.
Company G, Sappers and Miners, Chicago, Capt. Williams.
Company H, Moline Rifles, Capt. Garriott.
Company I, Anti-Bauregards, Capt. Howard.
Company K, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Clybourne.

As has been stated in our columns, Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church, had been invited to accept the chaplaincy of the regiment. He yesterday returned from a visit to Bishop Ames, and as the result declines acceptance, the Bishop not according his consent. This will be received with regret by the regiment.

From the suddenness of departure, the officers of the regiment are not all of them provided with horses. Col. Turchin purchased a noble iron grey yesterday. Others have purchases that will be concluded, and the rest will purchase at Quincy.

While the regiment were in line last evening, a rumor came to the ears of the Captain of Company F. that one of his command was one who should belong only to the *home* guard, and his attention was directed to a smooth faced stripling, who held his musket with a jaunty air enough, and bore scrutiny bravely, answering to the name of "John."

"John" was ordered to advance two paces to the front, and did so. John was told that reasons of sex made it necessary that Company F. should lose *her* from its messes, but John held out stoutly, denied the charge, and produced a letter from *his* mother, bidding John good bye, and saying she gave her son up to her country. (It transpired a little later that the cunning John had stolen this letter from another veritable John.)

All did not avail, however, the captain took away John's musket and bade her wait until the enrollment of the Amazon Zouaves begins, when John owned up to the fact, and left the camp. No one knew aught of where this young female patriot came from. If she had an accomplice in the ranks, it was well concealed.

The regiment their in haste of departure go without their Regimental Band, the Light Guard Band having accompanied the Cincinnati excursion, expecting to return to-day in ample season for the then anticipated departure to-morrow night. They will probably join them at Quincy. The column was led last evening by the drum corps only.

They reached the Lake Shore depot a little after 9 P. M., and there found several thousand people waiting to see them off.

There many touching scenes took place as the female relatives of the troops hung about them in leave taking. The boys were in the best of spirits and made the depot ring with their good humor.

At half-past ten the train of twenty cars rolled out of the depot amid farewell cheers of the assembled thousands. They will remain, it is supposed, only a short time in Quincy and then go "over the border." Knowing this material as well as we do we prophesy for them, under their gallant officers a brilliant share in the Missouri campaign. They are to be armed with the best Minie muskets, on reaching Quincy.

Painful Accident.—On Thursday evening 11th inst., a little girl, daughter of Mr. T. Ryan, who lives on the corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets, (West Side,) had her thigh fractured by a horse that happened to be running at large. The sufferer had surgical aid, and is now doing as well as could be expected. This unfortunate occurrence affords an excellent opportunity for residents in that locality to protest against the too common practice of allowing horses to run loose, endangering the lives of all who may happen to be in their way. They hope that as cows are taken care of, the horses also will be placed under restrictions, and on Sunday especially, when (in good weather) greater numbers are abroad in the fields. It is also hoped that our authorities will look to this before fatal casualties occur.

The 19th Regiment.—Capt. Williams, of Company G, Sappers and Miners, in Col. Turchins Regiment, remains in the city a day or two to pick up stragglers and receive any new recruits. He may be found in Custom House Place.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Anniversary of the High School at Bryan Hall.

THE ANNUAL AWARD OF PRIZES.

Yesterday was a day great and memorable to the several thousand scholars of our Public Schools, as the Exhibition Day that closes the duties of the School year. In all our Chicago Schools this occasion has secured to itself the suitable eclat. Scholars and teachers seem alike interested to realize the best results.

Speaking from our own remembrance and notes of the several schools visited by us, and we made a busy forenoon of it, we are aware first, of the fact that any attempt at discriminating notices, to be thorough, must needs be very long, and from sameness scarcely readable with such limits, and besides, we could not escape a charge of invidiousness.

We describe more than half of these when we say that mottoes, flowers, evergreens and decorations multiform in kind were abundantly and tastefully bestowed, and many of them with no light labor. The attendance of our citizens varied with the district. The more intelligent the section of the city, the larger the number of visitors given to the Exhibition.

The exercises were Declamations, Recitations, Dialogues, and Singing. The selections were mostly excellent, to a very liberal degree of a highly patriotic order, and as the latter, even more than the former, freely rewarded with applause. The exercises were generally of a character that tend to make us justly proud of our schools. And the singing! Congregational singing will be better, some day when these children grow up.

The afternoon was devoted to the exercises of the Anniversary of the High School, an attraction which, true to precedent, filled Bryan Hall with a dense throng of spectators. The excellent Principal of the High School, Mr. Howland, deserves high praise for the management which gives such results as those of yesterday. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Salutatory Address.
Joseph H. Willard.
Lost Beliefs .... Original.
Martha Throop.
The Statue .... Anon.
Laura A. Leonard.
The Dying Speech of Marino Faliero .... Byron.
Jay G. Huntington.
Des Sangers Fluch .... Uhland.
John Culver.
American Homes .... Original.
Emma Brooks.
The Lost Attribute of the Soul .... Original.
Clara E. Thacher.
Polyphemus and Ulysses .... Saxe.
Alfred L. Leadbeater.
The Old and the New .... Original.
Ada C. Miller.
Rough It .... Original.
Jeremiah Mahony.
The Two Lives .... A. A. Proctor.
Louise Milner.
The Infirmities of Men of Genius .... Original.
Ella A. Kimball.
Lantern Philosophy, with Valedictory Addresses.
Fred. A. Chapman.
Presentation of Diplomas, Prizes and Scholarships to Members of the High School.

The following are the names of the Graduating Class of 1861, with their averages:

High School.—Eleanor I. Armstrong, 96.6; Emily Boyce, 96.4; Arthur Burnam, 96.8; Fred. A. Chapman, 99.2; George Coombs, 95.8; John Culver, 98.9; Robert Currer, 97.6; Alonzo J. Curry, 97.2; Louise Eldred, 97.4; Louis Frank, 97.6; Ambrose Higgins, 95.9; Jay G. Huntington, 95.9; William P. Jones, 94.7; Ella A. Kimball, 99.1; Alfred L. Leadbeater, 98.7; Laura A. Leonard, 97.5; Jeremiah Mahony, 98.7; Jacob Meyer, 98.3; Ada C. Miller, 98.1; Louise Milner, 97.1; Caroline E. Powers, 96.9; Joseph S. Reynolds, 97.2; William M. Scudder, 98.8; Harriet E. Sumner, 98.4; Clara E. Thacher, 98.2; Martha Throop, 98.1; Caroline M. Whitehead, 98.8; Jane E. Whitehead, 96; Joseph H. Willard, 98.3; Susan Maria Willard, 98.4; Charles L. Wiltberger, 98.

Normal Class.—Emma Brooks, 97.2; Villa A. Crawford; Sarah J. Buchanan, 98.3; Lucy Kendall, 98; Annie K. Moulton, 98.7; Mary G. Sinclair, 98.2; Isabella H. Thomson, 97.4; Mary A. Wilmans, 97.8.

The following lists explain themselves:

FOSTER MEDALS AWARDED JULY 12, 1861.

Dearborn School.—Ada Dorsett, Frances A. Spear, Laura S. Reed, Anna S. DeWolf, Adella E. Butler.

Jones School.—Mary E. Barney, Lydia M. Phelps, Frances Sabria Smith, Emma Josephine Atwater, James F. Hoyne.

Scammon School.—Mary E. Gaffney, Roxanna Hazelton, Mary A. Evans, Louis Lochbiler, Frances H. Norwood.

Kinzie School.—David Alston, Lucy Clayton, Mary Schafer, George Apfel.

Franklin School.—Daniel F. Sullivan, Wm. L. Fleming, Anastasia Ennis.

Washington School.—Elizabeth Gilmore, Alonzo Wygant, Lewis Schram.

Mosely School.—Sarah Robinson, George B. Abbott, Susie A. Beardsley, Carrie S. Keith, Maria J. Coale, Nancy Myer.

Brown School.—Luther S. Mills, 2d; Charles S. Sweet, Jennie N. Smith, Theodore J. Elmore, Grace Wingrave.

Foster School.—Frederica W. Gruther, Charles J. Furst, Mary D. Stevens, Augusta E Anderson, John Gillespie, Fred. W. Pullen, Hartwig Herbert.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED JULY 12th, 1861.

High School.—Fred. A. Chapman, Ella A. Kimball, John Culver. Normal Department—Annie K. Moulton.

Dearborn School.—Ada Dorsett, Frances A. Speer.

Jones School.—Mary Elma Barney, Lydia M. Phelds.

Scammon School.—Roxanna Hazleton, Mary E. Gaffney.

Kinzie School.—David Alston, Lucy Clayton.

Franklin School.—Wm. S. Mullen, Daniel F. Sulivan.

Washington School.—Elizabeth Gillman, Helen Waite.

Mosley School.—Sarah Robinson, Georgia B. Abbott.

Brown School.—Luther S. Mills, 2d; Theodore G. Elmore.

Foster School.—Fredesica Ginther, Charles J. Furst.

Ogden School.—Jessie G. Templeton, George Hatheway.

Newberry School.—Mary A. Allen, Beulah F. Childs.

School No. 12.—Eliza Van Horn.

Skinner School.—Ella F. Moore, Maria Scott, Susie Scott.

Ogden School.—Lizzie G. Templeton, George H. Hatheway, Lizzie A. Trant, Peter T. Lary, Nellie F. Brodee, Olive C. Richards.

Newberry School.—Mary A. Allen, Beulah F. Childs, Mary A. Grenell, Rachel E. Holfroth.

School No. 12.—Eliza Van Horn.

Skinner School.—Ella F. Moore, Maria Scott, Susie Scott, Mary Wilce, Ella R. Mellondy, Carrie S. Manchester, Hattie A. Humphrey, Belle A. Kendall, Lizzie Wells, Charles O'Boring.

The Board of Education have made arrangements to pay the teachers in full, and this will be done on to-day and Monday, all arrears to be paid in good funds, the teachers deserving no less. The Public Schools have now entered upon the annual seven weeks vacation.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

Present—Messrs. Hoard, Haven, Foster, Ward, Steele, Wahl, Carpenter, Taft, and Sheahan.

Absent—Messrs. Moseley, Dore, Wentworth, Sturtevant, Higginson, and Newberry.

Mr. Steele presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board recommend that in the appropriation and disbursement of the school tax fund, the salaries of teachers and incidental expenses of schools be first paid. Adjourned.

W. H. WELLS, Secretary.

☞ The fighting in Missouri has no effect upon the table daily set at Messrs. Case & Parmelee's Eating-house, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street. You will find there all the fruits and other delicacies of the season, at a reasonable price. No better place can be found in the city for taking an extra meal. Just try it once.

Metropolitan Gymnasium.—The first reception of the Metropolitan Gymnasium will take place this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Members and friends of the Gymnasium are respectfully invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies.

☞ We would suggest to epicures in fruit of every variety and the choicest description, that they will find an abundant supply at stalls, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 North Market, where ladies and gentleman who patronize him, will find in John Huckins, the vender of the above articles, one of those fair dealers who gives full value for their money to all who favor him with their custom. This day, as usual, he has a full supply of the freshest fruit and vegetable delicacies on hand. Don't fail to call upon him.

Associated Congress.—There will be a meeting of the above named organization this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute. Members will be on hand, as important business will be transacted. Per order of

D. W. MANCHESTER, Speaker.

Rosehill Cemetery.—There will be a special train to Rose Hill Cemetery to-day, (Saturday,) July 13th, leaving the Chicago and Milwaukee depot at 3½ P. M. Fare ten cents each way.

Geology.—William Denton will deliver his fourth lecture on Geology, in Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday, July 14th, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening.

To Rent:

One of those splendid stores and basements under the Sherman House, on Clark street. Enquire of Eldridge & Tourtellotte, No. 51 Clark street.
jy12-1wg117

Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags—20 per cent. below former prices, at W. & G. S. Wright's Trunk Stores, 61 and 219 Clark street. jy12-1w

☞ A Segar Stand to let in one of the best establishments in the city. Address Box 333 P. O. jy11-3t

Wanted.—A Steward that is capable of Stewarding for a first class hotel, or one that is accustomed to Restaurant Stewarding preferred. Address Box 333 P. O. jy11-3t

Garden Hose of the best quality may be had in any quantity, fitted and ready for use, at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street—Kingsbury Block. jy8-1m

Gas Fixtures.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 189 Lake street. je13-3m

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

MARRIED.

In Wilsboro', N. Y., June 27th, by Rev. S. W. Brown, at the residence of the bride's father, A. G. Forbes, Esq., Mr. G. H. MILLER, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss ELIZA L. FORBES, of Willsboro'.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, 1861.

We have to note more activity in business circles; and hence more employment for all the means at the command of the few bankers who pretend to do any thing, and the agents of Eastern houses who are now making the most of the advances on shipments. The supply of approved currency is still adequate to the demand, and gold we are now sorry to find is less in request.

Exchange is sold freely at ¾@½ per cent discount for coin and at par to ½ premium for currency. These are also the rates at some of the banks, while one or two of them charge 1 per cent premium for currency. There is considerable demand for exchange, but the supply is ample.

Settlements are going on steadily among the bankers, but as in all such cases, the last part of the work is apt to go slowly. It is a real calamity to the city that the Marine Bank and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co. have been forced into liquidation. The vast business they have done, and the high position they had acquired, made them a sort of commercial necessity to the city and the Northwest. It will take a large capital and years of prudent management to build up a bank that can supply the place occupied by these important institutions. Hon. J. Y. Scammon continues business in the same banking house on his own account, and with H. G. Loomis, Esq., settles as far as possible the affairs of the Marine Bank and the Fire Insurance Company. The bills of the Marine Bank are redeemed in coin, as heretofore. Let nobody sacrifice upon them.

The other banking houses of the city that have gone into liquidation, and others that are virtually so, are making all the progress in the way of settlement that could be expected. The sooner all these matters can be honestly and fairly closed up, the better it will be for all parties concerned. It is plain that a very large proportion of the banking business of the city must be done by new men. The business public should exercise a wise discretion as to whom they entrust their deposits. The mere opening of an office with the magic word "Bank" over the door does not necessarily ensure honesty in the transactions that are made there, financial abilities, or the necessary capital to make them safe. This remark is intended to be entirely general. The offices destitute of capital, financial abilities and honesty, if such there be, should be avoided, and those who have all these requisites of successful banking will not complain that so timely a hint is given to our business public.

New York Stock Board.—The following are the quotations of to-day's New York Stock Board.

	1st Board.	2nd Board.
New York Central	79	79
Galena	65	64¾
Rock Island	37½	37¾
Burlington	59	58
Illinois Central	67¾	67¾
Mich. Southern	28⅜	28⅜
Mich Central	44½	44¾
Erie	28	
Hudson River	35½	
Georgia 6s	62	
Tennessee 6s	45	45
Missouri 6s	43⅜	43
North Carolina 6s	57	
Virginia 6s	48	48

First board firm; second board firm.

Milwaukee.—We quote as follows from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Business is recovering as fast as could be expected from the shock of the recent monetary disturbances and Wisconsin currency is again circulating tolerably freely.

Exchange is still scarce, the banks only supplying best customers to a limited extent at 10@12 ₰ cent. premium, and outside rates remaining at 14@15 ₰ cent. Gold nominally 14@15 ₰ cent. prem. for currency.

Cincinnati.—The following is from the *Gazette* of this morning:

The movements in Third street to-day indicated an increasing demand for money—a demand, too, of a character encouraging to lenders, who, for some time, have been overburdened with unproductive capital, while at the same time it evidenced a general picking up in mercantile business. Merchants begin to feel better, as trade exhibits signs of gradual recovery. In rates of interest there is no change. Good paper is taken at 10@12 per cent.

Exchange is in fair demand, and under light supplies, rates are firm. We quote ⅛@¼ prem. buying, and ¾ prem. selling. Dealers in most cases paid ¼. Nothing doing in gold worthy of note. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	⅛@¼ prem.	¾ prem.
Gold	⅛@¼ prem.	½ prem.

Missouri currency was lower to-day, ranging from 8 to 10 discount. There were some orders in market, and the offerings were light; but for these facts the rate would have been 10 per cent. discount, all round. Kentucky remained at ¾ discount, but exchange having declined at Louisville to ½, we may look for an improvement. Pretty soon, the indications are the discount will not exceed ⅛@¼; and but for the act of the Legislature authorizing suspension, the paper would shortly be reinstated.

Philadelphia.—The *N. American* of yesterday says:

There is not much change in money; capital is abundant, and call loans to good parties have been made at 4@5 per cent. per annum. There is some demand for prime paper at the discount houses, and very little of that description offering. Some choice names could be placed at 6@9 per cent. per annum. Double name of the right kind is very scarce.

New York.—The *Times of yesterday says:*

The money market, except in the Government negotiation, is dull, and the employment on the Stock exchange has not improved, even at low rates, to correspond with the increased speculation for the rise. Most of the railway shares are evidently held with firmness outside of the street, while the bulk of purchases in the National and State stocks appear to be by parties who have the money to advance upon them. The foreign exchanges, since the Boston mail, are called steady at 106½@107 ₰ cent. for banker's bills and 105¾@106½ for the various selections of merchant bills. The Edinburgh, from England, arrived this afternoon with the equivalent of about $1,015,000 in bullion.

The Credit of the Government.—The New York *Times* of yesterday has the following:

The temporary loan of $5,000,000 so promptly effected, yesterday, in Wall street, on telegraphic request from the United States Treasury Department, excites much remark and gratification to-day. The Sub-Treasurer was overwhelmed, this morning, with applications to participate in and extend the loan on the same terms, and there is no question that he could have doubled the sum before the hour of noon, had not his immediate authority to borrow been limited. The remainder of the money on the $5,000,000 was deposited, to-day, in bullion. There is a further advance on the Funded Stocks of the Government in the market to-day, placing the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881 at 87½@88 ₰ cent., and raising the whole advance since the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President to 4 ₰ cent.

BANK COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We are permitted to publish the following report:

BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1861.

To the Public:

In our Report of the 14th ultimo we stated that the quarterly examination contemplated by the 9th section of article 3 of the act of February 14, 1861, had been commenced, and would be completed at an early day. That examination has this day been completed, and we find that the securities in the Treasurer's and Auditor's offices for the redemption of the circulating notes of the Banks in this State are correctly set forth in the published statement by the Auditor on the 1st inst., excepting a few clerical errors and omissions relating to the condition of the following named banks, which were stated in said published Report, as follows:

American Exchange Bank:
58,000 Virginia 6's,
12,000 Tennessee 6's.
Circulation 53,700
Belvidere Bank:
4,000 Virginia 6's,
4,000 Missouri 6's.
Circulation 7,776
Central Bank:
39,350 Illinois & Michigan Canal.
Circulation 47,199

The circulation of these banks was correctly stated, but their securities are as follows:

American Bank:
48 Virginia 6's,
12,000 Tennessee 6's,
Belvidere Bank:
5,000 Virginia 6's,
4,000 Missouri 6's.
Central Bank:
39,250 Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The following Banks and their condition were omitted from said Report:

Chicago Bank:
5,454.83 not free stock.
Circulation 4,903
Commercial Bank, Chicago:
Circulation 1,483
Specie 1,562 46
Bank of America, Chicago:
Circulation 1,023
(secured by a certificate of deposit of Geo. Smith & Co. for same amount).
Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.:
Circulation 498
(secured by certificate of deposit of H. A. Tucker & Co. for same amount).

ALLEN C. FULLER,
W. H. HERNDEN,
Bank Commissioners.

WESTERN RAILWAY MATTERS.

We take the following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning:

A convention of Railroad managers was held at the Newhall House in this city on Wednesday afternoon and evening, with reference to rates of transportation between the river and Milwaukee and Chicago. The following Railroads and Steamboat lines were represented:

Illinois Central Railroad.
Galena & Chicago Union Railroad.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway.
La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.
Galena, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Co.
Davidson's Packet Line.

The cause of the convention, as our readers are probably aware, was the breaking out anew of the old warfare between the Illinois Central and Galena & Chicago on the one part, and the C. & N. W. and the two roads leading from this city to the river on the other part, the former having reduced the freights on wheat from river points to Chicago to 8c ₰ bushel in violation of the old compact, and on the ground that the Milwaukee Roads had abused the pass system for the purpose of influencing traffic over their routes. To offset this action of the Chicago roads the La Crosse and Northwestern immediately made a similar reduction, while the rates to Milwaukee remained unchanged, creating, of course, great dissatisfaction amongst our merchants and commission men, while all the roads were losers—to the extent of the reduction made in freights, on the part of those that reduced the rates, and the loss of traffic to some extent on the part of those adhering to the old rates. As is almost invariably the case in Railroad wars, all parties were losing, and therefore the proposition to settle the quarrel by a convention, we can readily believe was willingly acceded to.

The result of the convention was substantially the restoration of the old compact with the further guarantee that the practice of issuing passes for the purpose of influencing traffic from competing points shall be discontinued, and that all passes now in force issued for that purpose shall be revoked. Freights on wheat from river points to Milwaukee and Chicago are to be equal—12c per bushel to either city on and after the 17th inst.

We congratulate the Railroad managers on so satisfactory a termination of the "war" before it had been carried to any destructive extent. The indications are that all of them will continue to have sufficient legitimate business to attend to without warring upon each others interests.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, were in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$ 99,770 16	$ 111,727 00
Passengers	44,115 46	30,408 73
Mail and miscellaneous	8,577 39	4,995 50
Total	$152,462 99	$147,095 [illegible]
Increase in Freights		$11,956 84
Decrease in Passengers		13,706 73
Decrease in mail and miscellaneous		3,617 89
Total Decrease		$ 5,367 [illegible]

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, for the first week in July, were in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Passengers	7,900 19	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in Freight		[illegible]
Decrease in Passengers		[illegible]
Total Increase		[illegible]

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.—Weekly statement of earnings from 1st to 7th July, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$4,[illegible]	$ 6,371 [illegible]
Freight	9,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Sundries	615.39	600.54
Total	14,669 41	14,707.56
December, 1861	[illegible]	
Total this month to date	14,669.41	14,707.56
Total since 1st January	403,800.75	420,293.[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
Lake						
Canal	88	362	54126	160		2700
G. & C. U. R. R.	420	1391	2166	[illegible]	221	112
C. & R. I. R. R.	1300	2500	750			
Ill. C. R. R.	1100	790	16660			
C., B. & Q. R.	560	8297	21750			
C. & N. W. R. R.	787	3346	[illegible]			
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	80	800	3168			
Total	3071	20605	112160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Wool, lbs.	Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High wines, brls.	Live Hogs, No.	Beef, bbls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	2604		1488	26		
C. & R. I. R. R.			[illegible]			
I. C. R. R.	8800		[illegible]			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	579	16	3873			
C. & N. W. R. R.		42				
A. & St. L. R. R.	600	42	780		55	
Total	11785	96	8755	185	55	

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly, bu.
To Buffalo	800		182600			
To Ogdensb'h.	500		4743			
Total	1300		187343			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 12.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	969,000	Flour, brls	731
Shingles, no	60,000	Wheat, bu	18,800
Lath, no	84,000	Corn, bu	120,210
Staves, no	30,000	Shingles, no	80,000
Posts, no	5,000	Hides, no	446
Timber, ft	40,000	Pork, bbls	58
Coal, tons	601		
Salt, brls	70		
Wood, cds	163		
Fish, pkgs	23		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 12.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	88	Staves, no	40,440
Wheat, bu	307	Salt, brls	70
Corn, bu	50,181		
Oats, bu	100		
Bailey, bu	2,700		

This was one of the busiest days of the season on 'Change, and the tendency of the markets for Breadstuffs was upwards in nearly every particular. Wheat advanced 1c per bushel, and closed firm. Besides the usual speculative inquiry, there were eager buyers among Canadian and Eastern shippers, and about 80,000 bushels were sold at 69½c for N. W. Club in store; 68@69c for No. 1 Spring; 65@65½c for No. 2 Spring; and 48@50c for Rejected. For the past two or three days the demand by shippers was principally for No. 1 Spring; but to-day there was a good inquiry by New York buyers for No. 2. A car-load of new White Winter Wheat was received to-day, the first of the season, and sold to a city miller at 80c. It was of fair quality, though nothing extra.

In Corn there was increased activity, and the market was buoyant—prices advancing ¼@½c per bushel. Nearly 300,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 27½@28c for River Yellow afloat; 25½@26½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 23@24c for Mixed in store; and 17½@18½c for Rejected in store. The activity and buoyancy of this market during the past few days is to be attributed more to the fact that the heating season is now considered past, than to any appreciation in New York. Owing to the low price of this cereal, capitalists are more eager to invest in it to hold than in any other kind of grain.

There was a fair demand for Flour by Boston and New York buyers; but holders, in consequence of the advance in wheat, are asking higher prices, and the sales to-day were therefore light—amounting to about 1600 bbls, at $3.25@3.75 for fair to choice spring extras. The bulk of the sales were at $3.50 for good extras.

There was considerable inquiry for Oats to-day and the market was firm, at 13½@14½c for No 1 in store. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines continue dull.

The advance in Mess Pork in New York has caused additional firmness in this market. Holders are generally asking $14.50@15.00—principally the outside figure; but there is little or no inquiry. There is no anxiety however to press the market—sellers here having confidence that pork has touched bottom. A lot of 50 bbls pickled Hams were sold to-day at $10.00 per bbl. Lard is neglected and entirely nominal.

The dull news from the New York Cattle market this week has caused a depressed feeling here, and the prospects for next Sunday's market here are gloomy. A lot of 43 fair steers were sold to-day at $3.25, weighed off the cars; but at the close buyers offered only $3.00 for the best quality.

The market for groceries of all kinds to-day was active, and the tendency of prices is still upwards. The stock of Sugars is confined principally to Muscovados and New York refined—there being little if any New Orleans in the market. In another column we give the current quotations.

Freights opened very dull to-day, but towards the close, vessel owners were not eager to take the current rates, unless they had a fair prospect of loading and getting off this week. Nine sail vessels were engaged, at 7c for wheat to Kingston; 7c for wheat to Hamilton, via Sarnia; and 3¼@4c for corn to Buffalo.

The Salt Trade of the United States.

In 1859 the quantity of Salt manufactured in the United States was estimated at 14,000,000 bushels while in 1860 there was a decrease of 750,000 bushels. In Onondaga County, New York, the decrease in 1860 was 1,300,825 bushels; but during the same period Michigan, California and Texas increased their production.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860.

	Bushels.
Massachusetts	325,000
New York	5,393,447
Pennsylvania	950,000
Virginia	3,500,000
Kentucky	280,000
Ohio	2,050,000
Illinois	50,000
Michigan	40,000
Texas	50,000
Florida	70,000
California	250,000
Utah	60,000
	13,388,447

In 1859, in Michigan, the Legislature passed a law declaring a bounty of 10c per bushel on salt manufactured from water obtained by boring in the State, and eight wells have been sunk near the Saginaw River, and five near Grand Rapids, and very rapid progress is being made in the manufacture.

IMPORTS OF SALT INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR 1860.

From	Bushels.	Value.
Swedish West Indies	16,734	$1,420
Danish West Indies	10,818	672
Hamburg	509	97
Bremen	5,050	422
Dutch West Indies	522,283	45,928
England	10,385,266	1,143,602
Ireland	20,985	2,950
Canada	68,102	9,036
Other British North American possessions	58,670	4,063
British West Indies	1,705,510	136,410
British Guiana	16,720	1,310
France on the Atlantic	4,221	370
France on the Mediterranean	54,240	2,718
French West Indies	9,775	742
Spain on the Atlantic	473,158	31,059
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,360	125
Cuba	5,560	475
Portugal	26,580	2,006
Madeira	675	43
Cape de Verd Islands	9,752	679
Azores	2,409	270
Two Sicilies	444,005	15,409
St. Domingo	4,300	308
Mexico	228,987	21,355
Sandwich Islands	58,024	5,181
China	1,150	147
Total	14,094,227	$1,431,140

Total exports of Salt from the United States in 1860, 475,445 bushels—value, $122,717.

The old tariff imposed by our Government was 15 ₰ cent. *ad valorem*. The present fixes a specific duty on Salt of 4 cents ₰ bushel in *bulk*, and 6 cents ₰ bushel in *sacks*, a considerable advance on the old rates; and even with this difference of tariff rates it is not likely that there will be any very serious check in the importations.

Heavy Sales of Provisions at Memphis.

We find the following in a Memphis paper of Saturday:

A large number of merchants and others attended at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday the auction of the remaining provisions belonging to the gentlemen who purchased them to sell at moderate prices, in case the scarcity, at one time anticipated, had occurred. As the profits realized are to be distributed for benevolent objects, the auctioneer, A. S. Levy, Esq., gave his services gratis. We are assured that the amount of provisions sold was greater than was ever before disposed of at a single sale in any Southern city. We therefore give below the quantity and the prices.

The rate was generally below the market quotations, but the terms of sale made it necessary to pay cash. The meat was not to be for export from the State, except wanted for military purposes, and the bacon was to be taken at the weight marked upon the casks. The aggregate proceeds amounted to nearly $100,000; 1,000 barrels mess pork sold at $22.25; 650 barrels do do, $22.75; 635 brls do do, $22; 50 brls do, $22.50; 30 brls rump do, $16.25, 150 brls do do, $17; 300 brls do do, $17; 25 casks clear sides, 14¾; 35 casks do do, 15¾; 50 casks do do, 15½; 25 casks do do, 16¼; 25 casks do do, 16½; 26 casks clear rib sides, 15½; 25 casks rib sides, 14½; 17 casks do do, 14½.

The Proposed Duty on Coffee.

The N. Y. *Shipping List* says the proposed duty of 5c per lb on coffee is generally regarded by the trade as being too high, and agrees that a duty of 3c per lb would yield a much larger revenue. It concludes with the following:—

The stock of coffee in this country is now very large, there being about a four months' supply, and should the duty be fixed at 5 cents per lb, it is contended that a large business would inure to a few of the principal importers, to the evident disadvantage of the trade, while, at the same time, importations would be materially curtailed, and the revenue, from this source, accordingly insignificant.

Stock of Grain in Boston, July 9.

	Bushels.
Corn, western mixed	[illegible]
do do yellow	[illegible]
do southern do	[illegible]
Total Corn	58,113
Oats, white	57,[illegible]
Barley	1,[illegible]

The Crops in the West.

ILLINOIS.

Central Illinois.—We have heard it pretty generally asserted that the storm which passed so lightly over our city on Monday night, has made sad havoc on the corn and other crops in the surrounding country. In the neighborhood of Athens it is said that the damage is incalculable.—*Springfield Register, 10th.*

Mercer Co.—Our farmers are preparing for the harvest in good earnest, and if we are not greatly mistaken, the crop of wheat now ready for the sickle will be, notwithstanding all the croaking about rust and chinch-bug, fully an average one. Some say that their wheat is better than last year, but such is not the case generally. Corn is growing finely.—*Aledo Record, 9th.*

Rock Island Co.—We learn that not much damage was done to the crops in Rock Island county by the late storm. There are a few wheat fields more or less damaged. Since the storm the weather is cool and clear, with a stiff northwestern breeze. It is good for the wheat, but not so favorable for other crops.—*Register, 11th.*

Kane Co.—This is about the turning point with our wheat crop. Another week will decide the matter. If these showers and hot suns do not bring rust, the wheat will be a fair average crop. The straw will be short and light, but our hope is that the head will be large and the berry good.—*Elgin Gazette, 10th.*

Henry Co.—We have information of several fields of wheat being ripe and ready for the sickle, in the north part of Burns township. This is of the Italian variety. It is ten days in advance, at least, of other varieties. Scarcely a speck of rust, smut, or of which many pieces of other kinds are more or less injured by.—*Chronicle, 9th.*

Marshall Co.—Rye is ready to cut, and the work is going on this week. It is an average yield. Wheat is fast ripening, and most of it will be ready to cut next week. We hear various rumors of blight, rust, etc., within two or three days, but what the damage may amount to cannot now be told. Up to some fifty miles south of us harvest is going on and the crop is said to be good. Wages of harvest hands will be considerable. One dollar a day, and one and a half demanded. This seems to be the case at present. Some farmers, we hear, declare they cannot pay so much, and at the price of wheat it will not pay to harvest more than they can do themselves.—*Lacon Ind., 10th.*

Champaign County.—The fall wheat is now being harvested, and all through the county it looks fine. Spring wheat also looks well, and with but few exceptions the yield of wheat in Champaign county will be found to be surprisingly large. It has been remarked by some of our farmers that the army worm, instead of being an injury, has been a positive benefit to the crop. The grain is plump, and fields that were apparently destroyed by the worm, do not suffer from the rust. In some parts of the State there is a great scarcity of harvest hands, large wages being offered, and in some cases half the crops being given away for cutting. Perhaps one of the largest wheat crops ever grown in Champaign county would have been harvested this summer had it not been for the devastating sweep of the great tornado of the 19th ultimo.

The corn crop is growing rapidly, and looks exceedingly fine and healthy. If the weather continues favorable, our county will yield a crop that will "astonish the natives" if it does not enrich the tillers of the soil.—*Urbana Union, 11th.*

WISCONSIN.

Waupacca Co.—Crops in this county look very good. We had a beautiful rain last night (July 7th) which will do a great deal of good to all kinds of crops, especially corn and potatoes. Wheat, rye and oats look first rate. Harvesting will commence earlier than usual in this county. A large amount of land around here is sowed with wheat and rye; large crops of both are predicted by farmers that know. We hear a great about the drouth in the neighboring counties, but there has been enough rain in this part of the country, so far this season.—*Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IOWA.

Drouth.—From every portion of Iowa and Northern Wisconsin, complaints of injury to the growing crops from lack of rain are reaching us. The spring rains were unusually heavy and the heavy rains of April and May left the ground hard; this being followed by dry weather and withering west winds, is operating very much against the wheat and corn. Gardens also are suffering. The wheat crop of this section will probably not be two-thirds as heavy as it was last year, and unless rain comes soon, not half as heavy.—*McGregor Press, 9th.*

INDIANA.

St. Joseph Co.—The farmers of this county are now in the midst of their wheat harvest. We understand that the yield will be fully an average, and that the berry is unusually plump and sound.—*South Bend Register, 11th.*

NEBRASKA.

Crops.—From every portion of the Territory, we receive the most cheering accounts of the prospects for every kind of crops. Never before has the wheat crop promised so abundant a yield, and if favorable weather continues during the ripening season—as we have every reason to hope—and the berry permitted to become well filled and plump, the yield will be unusually large. Corn, oats, potatoes, onions, vines, and vegetables, are looking remarkably well. Our farmers have good reason to rejoice in the prospect of a bountiful harvest, a full granary, and remunerating prices.—*Omaha City Nebraskian, 6th.*

MARKETS BY LATEST MAILS.

Milwaukee Markets—July 11.—Flour—Receipts, 1,127 brls. Sales included 500 good country extra at $3.87½. Wheat—Receipts, 29,299 bu. Market active and a shade better. Sales 18,500 bu No. 2 at 72c in store; 5,000 bu do at 71½c in store; 5,000 bu do f. o. b. at 73½c; 2,000 bu do f. o. b. at 74c; 10,600 bu No. 1 at 81c in store; 1,600 bu do at 81½c in store; 700 bu do del at 80c; 1,400 bu by sample, something better than No. 1, at 83c del; 700 bu club at 80c del—all for currency. The following sales were for specie: 4,000 bu No. 1 at 70c; and 1,300 bu do at 71c in store. Freights, 7½c for wheat to Kingston.—*Sentinel.*

Provisions in Cincinnati.—This morning's *Gazette* says: The provision men looked better all round to-day. There was a good demand for mess pork, and 500 brls sold at $14, closing buoyant, holders mostly asking a further advance of 25@50c. All the shoulders to be had at 4¼c for smoked and 3¾c for bulk were taken, and at the close holders asked 4@5c. Sides were held at 6¼@7½c for rib and clear, but there are not yet receiving much attention from buyers. Small sales of lard at 8@8¾c for barrel and keg.

Ocean Freights at Philadelphia—July 10.—Freights continue inactive. There has been some little movements to Liverpool, however, at 27s 6d for tallow, 2s 6d for flour, and 8½d for wheat in shippers bags; 10,000 bus of the latter were also taken on terms kept private. Nothing done in West India freights.—*North American.*

Cleveland Markets.—The *Herald* of yesterday afternoon reports as follows:

Market quiet and generally unchanged. Flour Sales 50 bbls xx red wheat at $4 87@5.00. Wheat—Sales 3 cars red at 83c on track, and 1 car do at 81c. Corn—No sales. Oats—No sales. Highwines—Sales 20 brls at 13½c.

Flour in Philadelphia—July 10.—The *North American* reports as follows:

There is very little demand for flour to-day, either for export or home use, and the market is dull and unsettled, holders of western especially being free sellers at very low and irregular prices; the retailers and bakers, mostly the latter, are the principal buyers at prices ranging from $4 to $4.25 for northwestern superfine, spring wheat; $4.25@4.75 for extra and extra family do; $4.25@4.75 for western and Pennsylvania superfine made from winter wheat; $4.75@5.75 for extra and extra family do, and $6@6.50 ₰ brl for fancy brands, as in quality.

Toledo Grain Market—July 11.—Received, 1536 bu wheat, 17,999 bu corn. The *Blade* contains the following: Wheat—Sales 1 car white at 90c; part of a car of do at same; one car red at 85c. Corn—Sales of 1000 bu at 27½c.

New York Flour and Grain Markets by Mail.—The *Shipping List* of the 10th reports the flour market for the three days previous, as follows:

The market for state and western flour was dull and heavy on Saturday and Monday, when a further decline of 5@10c per brl was conceded. Under an improved demand the market was steady yesterday, and the full prices were realized. The receipts have been heavy, and more than sufficed for the wants of the trade. The sales comprise 41,000 brls, including 21,000 yesterday, closing at our revised quotations annexed. The demand for Canada flour has been fair; and prices have ruled firm for all grades; the sales foot up 2,100 brls, including 900 yesterday.

The same paper reviews the grain market during the same period as follows:

The demand for wheat on Saturday was active, and the sales were heavy, though at rather lower prices. On Monday and yesterday the inquiry was moderate, and the sales were not so heavy. The receipts have been moderate. The sales for the three days comprise 530,000 bu, of which about 152,000 changed owners yesterday, including 46,000 Milwaukee club at 82@92c; 24,000 Chicago spring, 70@80; 13,400 Northwestern club, 80@82; 18,000 Racine Spring, 86@91; 27,500 Amber Iowa, 92½@94c; 17,500 winter red western at $1.06@1.08, including small parcels at $1.10; 8600 white western at $1.15@1.20; and 2500 do at $1.25. Corn is in fair request at rather low rates; the sales are 293,000 bu, including 96,000 yesterday at our quotations. Oats are dull and a shade lower. Beans are steady, with sales of 1000 bu medium state at $1.65@1.80.

New York Hide Market.—The *Shipping List* of the 10th inst. reports as follows:

The demand continues very limited, and prices are nominally unchanged. 1,100 dry western have been sent to tan on owners' account. The sales are 1,000 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs, at 15½c, in bond, for Canada; 1,600 dry California and Mexican, 23 lbs, 15c for the former and 14c for the latter, less 4 ₰ cent.; 100 dry western, 16 lbs, 8¾c, as they run; 800 country and city slaughter, 6½@6¾c, mostly for export, 5¾c, cash; and 5,000 green salted western, 55 lbs, for export, on private terms.

New York Cattle Market.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

(Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.)

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,668.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality .... 8 @ 8c
Medium .... 7 @ 7½ c
Ordinary .... [illegible] c
Some extra good .... 8¾ @ [illegible]

The general average of the market at 7¼c.

The most of the sales range from 7@8c.

Total number of beeves received in this city this week, 4,200.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	55	Illinois	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Kentucky	374
Ohio	444	Iowa	285
Indiana	177	Michigan	[illegible]

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 9.—The Beef Cattle market is again overstocked, and prices are depressed below the quotations in our last week's report. We found this morning, at the opening of the great weekly market, in Forty-Fourth street, about 3,500 head of bullocks, and this added to 800 sold yesterday, makes up the total in the sixty-four droves yarded. Some of the tops of droves, of most excellent quality, sold during the morning at over 8 cents a pound net—say 8¼c for the very choicest bullocks of the drove; but no droves would average that price, and but few, if any, sold at prices equal to 8c a pound for the most stinking offal; that is, hide, fat, etc.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.—Another hot day, though not so bad as yesterday, the air having been purified by the thunder shower; but the prospect of selling bullocks are no better than at the opening of the market this morning, and some of the drovers began to make arrangements to-day to send small lots out to pasture, and others offered the remainder of droves at $4@5 a head less than they held them at yesterday.

We think we never saw a more favorable time to buy steers for grazing than was offered about noon. We noticed one lot of prime Kentucky Durhams offered at $65, and pleasure $60 would have been accepted, and perhaps less, and our estimate of weight was full 7 cwt. Another lot of nice smooth low-priced cattle was offered at $40, and the seller said they were good 7 cwt average, and pushed to sell them cheap, when in fact several hundred head of nice smooth steers, good enough for small butchers, at 7c, but such a good late in the day several brokers declared that they could sell the remainder of droves at prices equal to 7c a pound for the beef of good fat bullocks.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 4,300.

The following quotations are given by the Superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed hogs, ₰ lb. live weight, light prime .... 3¾@4c
Heavy .... 3¾@[illegible]
Ordinary quality .... 3½@[illegible]
Distillery .... 3½@[illegible]

Notwithstanding the depression of fat cattle and lard, the price of live hogs has declined, and drovers have not lately met a harder market than this week. The excuse is the hot weather, but that really makes very little difference, since all the slaughtering is done by establishments provided with cooling rooms, where the hogs are taken as soon as dressed and cut up and cured in a winter temperature.

The simple fact about the market is, it is overstocked, and if shippers must have over three cents a pound for fat hogs, they must stop crowding these upon this market, for to this will they come if the present supply is kept up. Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the market, says: Prices range from ... over for ... sales here that there is little demand for Hogs of any kind. Light prime Hogs command the highest price, but sell slow to retailers. It is almost impossible to dispose of heavy fat Hogs, however prime quality they may be, at the rates quoted.

We respectfully submit the question to Western shippers, whether it is worth while to send Hogs here at present prices.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Note.—Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Opened dull, but closed a shade firmer. The engagements were: To Hamilton: schr Ayr, via Sarnia, wheat at 7c. To Port Colborne: schr A. Bradley, corn, at 4c. To Kingston: schr Tecumseh, wheat, at 7c. To Buffalo: schr Norman, corn, at 3¼c; schrs Metropolis and Cossett, corn, at 3¼c; schrs Dauntless, George Foot, and bark Sardinian, corn, at 4c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,071 brls; shipped, 1,300 brls. Market steady. Sales, 300 "Union" at spring extra at $3.75 del; 200 brls "Union" at $3.50 del; 200 brls do at $3.50; 400 do at $3.60 del; 50 brls "Mount Carroll" at $3.40 del; 100 brls good extras, in lots, at $3.50 del; 1,000 brls fair to good extras, in lots, at $3.50 del; 100 brls "Shelbourne" on p. t.

WHEAT—Received 20,605 bu; none shipped. Sales, 1,400 bu N W club in store at 69½c; 5,000 bu No 1 spring in store at 68c; 10,000 bu do at 68½c; 4,000 bu do at 68¾c—gold; 10,000 bu do at 69½c; 15,000 bu do at 69c; 20,000 bu do at 68½c; 5,000 bu do at 65c; 5,000 bu do at 65½c; 5,000 bu do at 65¾c; 2,000 bu rejected spring in store at 48c; 1,900 bu do at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 50c.

Sales by sample were as follows: 100 bu new white winter—the first received here—at 80c on track; 150 bags good milling club at 69½c on track.

CORN—Received, 112,160 bu; shipped, 187,343 bu. Market active and advanced ¼@½c per bushel. Sales 3,000 bu inspected Yellow; River Yellow afloat; 3,000 bu do at 27½c; 10,000 bu choice River High Mixed (nearly Yellow) at 27c afloat; 10,000 bu High Mixed at 26½c afloat; 20,000 bu do at 26c afloat; 4,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 15,000 bu Canal Mixed, at 26c f. o. b.; 40,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 20,000 bu High Mixed at 27c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu old receipts Mixed in store at 23c; 3,000 bu do at 23¼c; 50,000 bu June and July receipts do at 24½c; 5,000 bu old receipts Rejected at 17½c; 20,000 bu old and new receipts do at 18c; 5,000 bu do at 18½c.

OATS—Received, 265 bu; shipped, none. Market firm. Sales 300 bu No. 1 in store at 13½c; 1,000 bu do at 14c; 4,000 bu do at 14½c; 3,000 bu do at 14½c.

RYE—Received, 221 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 40 bags No. 1 at 30c del.

BARLEY—Received, 2,812 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 23c for No. 2 in store.

HIGHWINES—The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, and the market is dull and nominal at 12½@13c.

ALCOHOL—25 brls at 28c.

MESS PORK—Holders are asking $14.50@15.00 for winter packed; but there is scarcely any inquiry.

CUT MEATS—50 brls pickled Hams at $10.

LARD—Nominal at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—Country, 5@5½c; City, 6½@7c.

HIDES—Market steady. We quote: Green Salted, 3½@4½c; Green, 3@3½c; Dry Flint, 7½@8c.

BEANS—In good demand. Sales, 25 bushels good Navy at $1.30; 45 bushels good mixed at $1.10.

POTATOES—Old, dull and nearly out of market. Sales, a car load—about 360 bushels, fair mixed at $10.00 for the entire lot. The freight cost $18.50. New potatoes in fair request. Sales, 35 bu at 50c; 14 brls at $1.50.

BUTTER—The stock of common butter is heavy, and there is scarcely any demand whatever. We quote: common and roll, 5@6c; fair to prime, 6½@7½c; choice dairy, 8@10c.

EGGS—Readily fresh sell at 7@7½c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; turkeys, 5c ₰ lb.

WOOL—Received, 11,785 lbs. Market quiet. Sales, 5 sks ¾ blood at 20c; 16 sks ¼ blood at 25c; 4 sks common wool at 18c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 196 beeves, 55 hogs. The market for beef cattle is very dull in consequence of the discouraging news from New York. The only sale of any importance was a lot of 43 head good steers from Bloomington, averaging 1,240 lbs, at $3.25—weighed off the cars; but at the close buyers were offering only $3.00 for the best. Hogs are dull, with sales as follows: 48, av 250 lbs at $2.40; 16, av, 310 lbs, at $2.50.

SUGARS—Within the past few days, in consequence of the proposed duty on sugars, the market has advanced fully 1½c ₰ lb. We quote as follows:

Crushed .... 9¾@10c
Coffee .... 9@ 9½c
Muscovado, common .... 6@ 7c
do good .... 7@ 7½c
do choice .... 7¾@ 8c

COFFEE—The proposed tariff of 5c ₰ lb, has rendered the market very firm; but the heavy stocks in New York, has kept the market from advancing as much as on sugars. We quote:

Rio .... 14@15½c
Java (very little here) .... 19@20c
Maracaibo .... 15@16c

TEAS—All kinds have advanced in New York, which has caused higher prices here. We quote:

Fine Young Hyson .... 75@80c
Black Teas .... 60@65c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 12.—FLOUR—Less doing and scarcely so firm—high rates asked for freights materially check export demand. Sales 9,000 brls at $3.70@3.90 for super state; $4@4.15 for extra state; $3.65@3.75 for super western; $3.95@4.30 for common to medium extra western; $4.55@4.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $4.85@6 for trade brands do—market closing dull and with a downward tendency. Canadian flour dull. Sales 250 brls at $4@7 for common to choice extras, and $3.25@3.75 for super. Rye flour steady at $2@3.20. Corn meal unchanged. Sales 700 brls at $2.85 for coloric and $3 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales 350 brls at 15½@15¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat in steady demand, with exports materially restricted by the firmness of freights. Sales 13,000 bu Chi spring at 68@82c; 12,000 bu Racine spring at 88@90c; 36,500 bu Mil club at 80@85c; 32,800 bu amber Iowa at 90@95c; 2,000 bu Minn spring at 90c; 1,400 bu winter red western at $1.07@1.10; 3,900 bu white western at $1.13@1.18, and 1,300 bu white Ky at $1.27. Rye unchanged; western 45@53c, and state 60c. Barley and barley malt are dull and unchanged. Corn continues firm and in firm demand for export and home consumption. Sales 93,500 bu at 39@41c for unsound new mixed western; 42@43½c for common to prime do; 50c for choice white western. Oats 25@29c for western and Canadian; 29@30c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; only a moderate business doing. Sales 100 brls at $16 for mess; $10 12 for prime. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 140 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $8@10.00 for repacked mess; $10.40@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef nominal. Beef hams slow of sale at $12.50@14.60 for western. Cut meats quiet at 4⅞@5¼c for shoulders; 5¾@6¼c for hams. Bacon unchanged. Sales 10,000 lbs bellies at 6¾. Little better feeling in lard—prices unchanged. Sales 700 brls at 8@9½. Butter dull at 6@12c for Ohio; 8@13c for state; 14@16c for Delaware and Orange county. Cheese dull at 3@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active and very firm. Sales, 6,000 bags Rio at 11@14c; 700 bags Laguayra, private terms, and the remainder on p. t.; 320 bags Triesse do at 9½@21; 100 bags Maracaibo at 15¼c, and 25 bags government Java at 18c. Raw Sugar in good request and market very firm. Fair to good refining sells at 5@5¼c. Sales since our last: 1,579 hhds Cuba at 5@6¼c; 297 hhds Porto Rico at 5¾@6¼c; 132 boxes Havana, private terms. By auction, 67 hhds Porto Rico at 5⅞@6⅛c, cash.

STOCKS.—Dull and steady. C & R I 38; C & T 26½; G & C 64½; I C scrip 67¾; M S gtd 28¾; M C 44¾; Reading 37¼; N Y C 75¼; Mo 6s 43; Ky 6s 73; Ky 6s large bonds 71; U S 6s, '81 Coupons 88.

BUFFALO, July 12.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and quiet. Sales 9,000 bu Kenosha club at 77c. Corn in good demand and market firm. Sales 30,000 bu at 32c; 36,000 bu at 33½c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 11@12c for corn and wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—5,000 brls flour, 30,000 bu wheat, 149,800 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 53000 bu wheat, 54,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, July 11.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in demand, but difference in views of buyers and sellers restricts transactions. Chicago spring No. 1 held at 75c, and northwestern club at 78@80c. Small sales winter red western at 98c. Corn held at 35c, which is above the views of buyers.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 28c, wheat 8c, corn 7@7½c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,375 brls flour, 48,000 bu wheat, 29,480 bu corn, 11,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—350 brls flour, 31,500 bu wheat, 46,100 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 12.

Stmr Michigan, Stewart, Ontonagon.
Prop Mohawk, Pheat, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln, 125 m lumber, 500 pkgs fish.
Bark Pierson, Church, Buffalo.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo, 150 m lumber, 75 m lath, 500 posts.
Bark Wm Sturges, Faith, Port Colborne.
Bark Niagara, Muir, Colborne.
Brig Hale, Wolf, Little Swamico, 174 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Paint Water, 45 m shingles.
Schr Kewaxcum, McElligott, Eastmanville, 15 m shingles, 35 m lumber, 30 m staves, 30 cords wood.
Schr Forfar, Lindgreen, Sheboygan River, 5,000 c posts, 1 cds wood.
Schr Storm Spirit, Berriman, Presque Isle, 200 tons coal.
Schr Armada, Dunlap, Presque Isle, 128 tons coal, 70 staves.
Schr Eleonor, Henderson, Milwaukee.
Schr Morey, McDonald, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Metropolis, Murry, Buffalo.
Schr Franklin, Burk, Sheboygan, 30 cds wood, 52 hf brls fish.
Schr Morris, Spencer, Point Betsey, 54 pkgs fish.
Schr Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 80 m lumber, 40 m square timber.
Schr Geo. Davis, Decot, Buffalo, 150 m lumber, from Menominee.
Schr Myrtle, Wood, Cleveland, 272 tons coal.
Schr Mitchell, Reynolds, Port Sarnia, 125 cords wood, from Grand Traverse.
Schr Hamlet, Jones, Buffalo, 140 m lumber, from Oconto.
Scow Mt. Vernon, Gates, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Gr River, 65 m lumber, 9 m lath.

CLEARED .... July 12.

Prop Ontario, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 4,732 bu corn, 500 brls flour.
Prop Mohawk Pheatt, Buffalo, 7,000 bu wheat, 80 m shingles, 41 pkgs h h goods.
Prop Sun, Jones, Goderich, 281 brls flour, 449 dry hides, 35 brls pork, 54 currants, 59 hhds tobacco.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln.
Bark Pierson, Church, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo.
Brig Sam Hale, Wolfs, Little Swamico.
Schr Sheppard, Norton, Buffalo, 18,850 bu corn.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee.
Schr Recipercity, Mattout, Green Bay.
Schr Kewaxcum, McElligott, Sheldon.
Schr Cornelia, Jasper, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Campbell, Steadman, Kingston, 13,300 bu wheat.
Schr Metropolis, Murray, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Torrent, Pangie, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Ringford, Thompkinson, Oswego, 17,960 bu corn.
Schr Harriet Anne, Hanson, Grand River.
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego, 18,800 bu corn.
Scow Cygnet, Glaser, White River.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... July 11.

Bay State, Lasalle, 5448 bu corn, 307 bu wheat.
Mariner, Lasalle, 3518 bu corn, 100 bu rags.
Jas Patrick, Lasalle, 4416 bu corn.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5909 bu corn.
Marion, Ottawa, 2700 bu barley, 88 brls flour.
Imperial, Morris, 5828 bu corn.
Boston, Morris, 4000 bu corn.
Wave, Morris, 4780 bu corn, 100 bu oats.
Rolo Holmes, Dupage, 5400 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 4000 bu corn.
Globe, Lockport, 5294 bu corn.

CLEARED .... July 11.

Morris, Lasalle.
York State, 40,440 staves and headings, 20 brls salt.
Bella, Lasalle.
Glasgow, Ottawa.
Mary Emory, Ottawa.
Ontario, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
R B Goodell, Ottawa.
Emilia, Joliet.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Imperial, Lockport.
Globe, Athens.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—July 11.—Up—Stmr Planet; props Dunkirk, Tonawanda; barks Arabia, Northern Light, Badger State, Naomi; schrs W B Hibbard, Perseverance, Sirius, T Baker, L Bush.

Down—Props Illinois, Acadia; barks Sonora, Danube, G Thurston; brigs Montezuma, Mohegan, W Treat; schrs E Bates, Sebastopol, Black Hawk, J F Tracy, Alnwick, Fulton, Alderman, Annexation, Panama, Winslow, W G Grant, Comet, Gray Eagle, T Kingsford, Cuyahoga, B Parsons, Hanover.

Weather cloudy, with moderate NW wind.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th—		
Brig Mayflower,	Oswego.	Milwaukee.
Schr J F Kirtland,	Oswego.	Toledo.
Schr S H Lathrop,	Oswego.	Chicago.
Schr C Y Richmond,	Oswego.	Milwaukee.
On the 10th—		
Bark Gibraltar,	Kingston.	Bear Creek.
Bark Adriatic,	Oswego.	Chicago.
Brig Sir G Napier,	Kingston.	Bear Creek.
Schr Lafayette Cook,	Kingston.	Bear Creek.
Schr Alma,	Montreal.	Bear Creek.
Schr Elk,	Hamilton.	Cleveland.
Schr D McInnis,	Montreal.	Chicago.
Schr Fleur de Marie,	Toronto.	Cleveland.
Schr Queen of the Lakes,	Kingston.	Chicago.
Schr O V Brainard,	Oswego.	Chicago.
Schr Orion,	Oswego.	Milwaukee.
Schr M Ballard,	Oswego.	Toledo.
Schr Carrington,	Oswego.	Cleveland.
Schr Harvest Home,	Toronto.	Chicago.
Schr Vesta,	Kingston.	Chicago.
Schr J B Penfield,	Oswego.	Chicago.
Schr J A Marsh,	Port Hope.	Chicago.
Schr James Coleman,	Kingston.	Bear Creek.
On the 10th—		
Prop Vermont,	Cleveland.	Ogdensburgh.
Prop Prairie State,	Chicago.	Ogdensburgh.
Schr Ontario,	Erie.	Toronto.
Scow Pacific,	Erie.	Toronto.

The schr Bay State discharging at the elevator.

FAST SAILING.—The Erie *Observer* claims that the schooner St. Andrews, owned by Gen. Reed, and sailed by Capt. Wm. Norris, is undoubtedly the fastest vessel on the Lakes. It says: "She has just made one of the quickest trips to Lake Superior and back on record, viz: *fourteen days and ten hours.*" The Marine records of Buffalo show that a year ago last fall, she made two trips from Chicago to Buffalo inside of thirty-one days, and delivered at the latter port 37,700 bushels of wheat."

AGROUND.—The brig Rio Grande, bound down, grain loaded, is reported hard aground on the Middle Ground, opposite St. Clair. It is thought the greater portion of her cargo will have to be lighted before she can be got off.

THE BARQUE D. C. PIERCE AS A PRIVATEER.—The New York *Tribune* states, on the authority of a man recently from Norfolk, that the rebels have raised the vessels sunk in that harbor, and are fitting them out as privateers. The man mentions particularly a vessel "sunk after her captain had paid $3,000 for repairs." As this was the case with the barque D. C. Pierce, of Cleveland, it is probable that that well known lake craft may be the case in question.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.—Positively
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
July 11th, 12th & 13th.
FARR & THOMPSON'S
Late the Original and Only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(From Broadway, N. Y.)
SIXTEEN STAR PERFORMERS,
Selected from the elite of the profession, will give only three of their Chaste and Fashionable
Soirees D'Ethiope Description of
DARKEY LIFE IN THE SOUTH.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8¼ o'clock.
W. J. FARR, Proprietor and Manager.
J. T. AINSWORTH, Treasurer. jy9-g451

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement for a brief period with the distinguished actor
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
And the accomplished Actress, MRS. PERRIN, (FORMERLY Miss WOODBURY.)
SATURDAY EVENING, July 13th, will be performed for the second time the entirely new DOMESTIC DRAMA of intense interest and beautiful construction, entitled the
CHIMNEY CORNER.
For which has been painted by the Scenic Artist, J. W. WHYTAL, a NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENE. MRS. PERRIN, (formerly Miss Woodbury), will appear in two characters.
Mr. Couldock .... as .... Peter Probity.
Mrs. Perrin .... as .... Grace Emery.
GRAND DANCE .... BY THE .... GALE SISTERS.
Song—"Happy Land of Canaan" .... Mr. Dillon.
To conclude with the elegant comedy of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery, Mrs. Perrin .... Cousin Joe, Mr. McVicker.
☞ NOTICE—Those intending to witness the Chimney Corner are requested to attend early—the Curtain Rises at 8 o'clock—that they may enjoy the entire Drama, which is one of the most beautiful pieces ever written.

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING!
1861!
Bryan Hall,
MRS. MATT PEEL'S
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
(Organized in 1844.)
Comprising a complete Troupe of talented artists, whose established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the superiority and excellence of their inimitable
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For details of which see Programmes. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Concert will commence at 8¼ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
jy9-g01-1w J. T. HUNTLEY, Manager.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND
PIC-NIC PARTIES.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of the Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.
This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic-Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has rarely been equalled.
Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendant in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. je22-g17-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street. jy12-g19-1m

FOR SALE—A good Boston Chaise, nearly new, cheap for cash. H. WILLETTS, corner State and Twelfth streets. jy12x3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT VERY CHEAP.—The Furniture in the Merchants Hotel will be sold very low, and the House Rented to a good tenant, very cheap. The House is now doing a good business. To an industrious man this presents an opportunity to make money not often to be met with. jy11x3t

FOR SALE FOR $1,000—For a short time, a first class Residence Lot, 30x125 ft, on northwest corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets. Time on part of purchase money. For further particulars call at No. 12 North Wells street. jy11x1w

POINTER PUPS FOR SALE.—Three thorough bred Pointer Pups. Reference will be given as to breed and hunting quality. Call at 91 South Sangamon street, West Side. jy11x3t

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap-Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES E. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 River street. jy11-g182-1m

FOR SALE—Very Low for Cash, one Span Carriage Horses; one Single Horse suitable for a family or express horse; one new Single Harness; two New Double Harness, second hand; Two Second Handed Open Buggies, nearly new; one New Top Buggy; one New Trotting Sulkey. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire of D. S. POTTER, No. 223 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—A first class Wherry Boat, nearly new, single pair of sculls. This is a rare chance, as it will be sold to any one having the cash at much less than its actual value. Address G. D. at this office.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—I will sell at public at public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the brig Rossiter, her boats, tackle, and apparel. The sale will take place at the dock of Ryerson & Morris, on the West Side, above Polk street. Terms cash.
WEST DEXTER, Assignee.
Chicago, July 1st, 1861. jy3-g34-td

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Rush and Ontario street, North Side. [jy3-g37-1m] E. T. TINKHAM.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—At a thriving point on the Mississippi River. Cash buyers can find a good bargain. Apply at once to Box 2136 St. Paul Post Office, Minn.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to M. S. HUBBARD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je13-g48-1m

Lost.

DOG LOST—On Wednesday night from 80 Michigan avenue, corner Lake street, a black Terrier Pup, ears and tail cropped. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing him to above address. jy12-g14-1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the premises of the subscriber, in the Town of Jefferson, July 5th, Three Large Work Horses. One with two or three white feet, high hip bones, one dapple chestnut, one white hind feet and small star in the face. The other light chestnut or sorrel, with white stripe in the face. Whoever will give information where they can be found, at GOODRICH's blacksmith shop, Jefferson, Cook County, Ill. will be suitably rewarded. J. B. WRIGHT. jy11ads-wit

General Notices.

TO TRADE FOR GOODS—A street, on ground rent of $20 per year, with two year lease, just south of Twelfth street. Will trade cheap. Apply to GEORGE V. BYRD, No. 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington. jy12-g10-3t

TO EXCHANGE—Lands in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa for Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries. Some of the Lands in Illinois are improved. Address Box No. 4, Batavia, Kane County, Ill. jy11-1t

MAN MISSING.—Benjamin F. Brewer, (of our firm), left Boston June 4th, for Niagara and other places West, to be absent only a short time, and has not since been heard from; that he is sick or lost some accident has happened. Any information ... [illegible] ... forwarded by D. ALLEN BREWER & SONS, 13 Kilby street, Boston.

Medical Clairvoyant.

MADAME VICTORINE [illegible]
The Great European
CLAIRVOYANT
AND
MAGNETIC DOCTRESS,
Has arrived, and is residing at
No. 65 Wabash Avenue,
Where she can be consulted on matters pertaining to
LIFE AND HEALTH.
This wonderful lady has been traveling through Europe and the West Indies, and [illegible] all the United States, for the last [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Consultation fee, One Dollar.

Proposals.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa, in sum not exceeding $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, for the loan to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan to enable the State of Iowa to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend itself in War." Approved May 28, 1861. [illegible] ... Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, executed and delivered to George Sedgwick, of the same place, his Indenture of Mortgage, dated the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1859, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of said Cook County, in Book [illegible] ... [illegible] ... GEORGE SEDGWICK.
Chicago, July [illegible], 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. [illegible] ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, July 2d, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] ... In Chancery. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, [illegible] ... [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and [illegible] did execute and deliver to [illegible], Trustee, &c., a deed of trust, dated [illegible] ... [illegible] ... DAVIS & [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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" 3 copies 4.0
" 5 copies 6.0
" 10 copies 10.0
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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be se at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Il

Chicago Tribun

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Our special Washington dispatch brings the important news that the rebels hav evacuated Fairfax Court House, and th it has been occupied by the Federa troops. Also that the Federal lines hav advanced four miles farther on towar Manassas Junction. While we do no place entire reliance on this information it is true that there has been evidenc for two or three days past that such movement, on the part of Beauregard was contemplated.

The following dispatch is from the Cin cinnati *Gazette* of Saturday:

WASHINGTON, July 12.

An intelligent contraband was conducted before Gen. Scott to-day, having come into the Connecticut camp. He was body servant to an officer in the Alabama regiment. He says there are three South Carolina regiments at Fairfax, that the rebels have drawn in their pickets, and that the troops are ready to retreat from Fairfax to Manassas at a moment's notice. Owing to the deficiencies of transportation, Beauregard had made the men carry their baggage to Manassas.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DISPATCH.

Gen. McClellan's official dispatch to the War Department, announcing his victory at Rich Mountain, puts at rest all doubt concerning the importance and completeness of the achievement. It appears that the rebel forces were commanded by Col. Garnett, of Virginia, an ex-Congressman, and that the forces under his command consisted of Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and a few Carolinians. Gen. McClellan announces that he has cleared Northwestern Virginia of traitors, and he expresses the confident belief that Gen. Cox has, by this time, driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley.

LATER.

It will be seen by last night's dispatches that Gen. McClellan is likely to have a whole regiment of prisoners on his hands. The rebel Colonel Pegram proposes to surrender to him six hundred rebels, which, with what he now has, will make about one thousand. This looks like work; but what shall be done with the rascals?

LOYALTY REWARDED.

The Senate has done a just thing in promptly admitting Messrs. Carlisle and Willey, the new Senators of loyal Virginia. A few crocodile tears were shed over their departure from "precedent," but the Senate straightway established a precedent which will have a wholesome effect in both the neutral and [illegible] States. When, therefore, the mourners are prepared to quit their seats, they may have the satisfaction of knowing that a "precedent" is established for just such cases. Congress is rapidly being cleared of traitors, and a door opened for loyalty to come in for future representation. "Helper" Clark of Missouri falls as the first example in the House.

WISCONSIN TROOPS.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Hamilton, passed through our city Saturday morning *en route* for Harrisburg and Washington. They were equipped in every conceivable and inconceivable point of military perfection, and of course made an inspiring appearance, rendered all the more marked by the contrast with the ragged and tattered condition of our own Nineteenth, which went to Quincy on the evening previous. An account "by items" of the Wisconsin Third will be found in another column from our special reporter, which it would be well for those to study who have the equipment of our soldiers in charge.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, will pass through here, probably, on Tuesday from Racine. The Quartermaster-General of the State says that he can have the 5th and 6th regiments ready to follow, on twenty-four hours' notice. The uniforms and equipments of the 7th and 8th regiments have been contracted for. As soon as the 5th and 6th are called away, the 7th and 8th will take their places in camp.

Cincinnati Excursion.

The excursionists reached home Saturday evening, all highly delighted with their trip. A full account of what was seen, said and done will be found on the third page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

The Missouri Republican.

Messrs. George Knapp & Co., publishers of the Missouri *Republican*, write us that "neither a deed of trust, nor an assignment, nor anything of the kind, for the benefit of Eastern creditors, or Western creditors, or anybody else, has ever been dreamed or talked of" by themselves, and that the contrary statements in our St. Louis correspondence are wholly incorrect. They add that, having recently made a denial of a former statement of a like character which appeared in our columns, it seems to them that editorial courtesy should have prevented a repetition of the offence. Our reply is, that we did not observe the denial referred to, except as it was alluded to by our correspondent. We have certainly had no intention nor desire to misrepresent the *Republican* in the premises; and we take pleasure in giving as wide a circulation to the denial as was given to the original error.

Passage of the Army and Navy Bills.

The army bill for the year ending with June next, which passed the House on Friday last, appropriates about $161,000,000; including for the pay of the army, $4,000,000; for three months' volunteers, $307,000; for three years' volunteers, $55,000,000; subsistence in kind for regular troops nearly $2,500,000; for subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers, $3,084,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department over $14,000,000, and for incidental expenses thereof over $7,500,000; for the purchase of 84,000 dragoon and artillery horses, $10,500,000; for transportation of army, etc., over $16,000,000; for gunboats on the western rivers, $1,000,000; for fortifications in New York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida and California, $545,000. Appropriations are also included for arrearages for the year ending with June last.

THE NAVY BILL.

The Navy bill appropriates about $30,000,000, of which over $8,500,000 are for the repair and equipment of vessels; $1,600,000 for the completion of seven steam screw sloops of war authorized last February; $91,400 for the completion of seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamers; nearly $4,000,000 for the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, and reservations due on existing contracts for the fitting out of ships of war.

Baltimore Chief of Police.—The new Police Marshal of Baltimore, appointed by Gen. Banks, is George H. Dodge; and he takes the place of Provost Marshal Kenly, who assumes command of the 1st Maryland regiment on the Upper Potomac. Gen. Banks made the appointment on the advice of influential citizens, and thereby restores civil authority in place of martial law. There are 800 loyal men in the new police force, and some hundreds more laboring men offered their services gratuitously, being out of employment. The old Police Board and Marshal Kane remain under arrest. It is a fact which has perhaps been lost sight of in these stirring times, that when the Board organized a year since, they expressly advertised in the papers that "Black Republicans" would be ineligible to the police force. It was regarded then as a good joke, and allowed to pass as no more than an ebullition of pro-slavery [illegible]